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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1874. NO. 182.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

...NSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

...ial Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1874.

...here was the usual symptom of demoraliza-..., this morning, which shows itself every ...lay morning—an anxiety to cut the session ...rt and get home. The Philadelphia train ...es at 12:10 and the great ambition of the ...tern Legislator is to get away on Friday, on ...t train. He consequently hates to see any-...g come up that promises to keep him ...ond that hour.

...the Senate, this morning, the first busi-... in order was the Apportionment bill, ...ch on third reading. Mr. McClure ...as it stood, it was a fair bill, and he should ...e for it. The vote on final passage stood 18 ..., and the bill was sent to the House. What ...ate will be there it would be hard to guess. ...Philadelphia members do not like the ...me of making each ward a representative ...rict; the Huntingdon representative wants ...fferent Senatorial district for Huntingdon; ...Bradford men do not want to be placed ...Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Fayette ...wants to put Fayette with Somerset in a ...atorial district. The bill will probably un-...go considerable alteration in the House, ...ough the margin for change is very small. ...is somewhat singular, in this connection, ...the Democrats should object to making ...mong Senatorial districts, because she has ...the requisite ratio of population, and yet ...Mr. Wallace should offer, on behalf of the ...ncratic caucus, an amendment to the bill ...ch places Bradford in a district by itself, ...county being over 3,000 short of the con-...tional ratio. Our people could well afford ...ake Mr. Wallace at his word and give ...fford a Senator to the exclusion of Lebs-...; but Lebanon is as clearly entitled to a ...rate representation as Bradford; and ...e seems no reason why Lebanon should ...boggled at and Bradford swallowed.

...y conviction is that, eventually, the bill ...not be much changed from its present ...e. The House Committee will change it ...ly, and the House itself may do likewise; ...the Conference Committee will eventually ...ore the bill to near its present shape. The ...anon district may have to be given up, but ...is, it will disarrange only the northern ...ricts—the Carbon, Susquehanna, Bradford ...Lackawanna hospital of the Senatorial ...

...House bill making an appropriation for the ...port of the city hospital of Wilkesbarre. ...enate bill supplement to an act, entitled An ...to establish an Insurance Department, ap-...roved April 9, 1873.

...House bill relating to compulsory arbitra-...ons.

...House bill relating to the transfer of the per-...al estates of married women.

...House bill providing a mode by which the ...le to all estates and interests in lands in the ...ate of Pennsylvania may be vested in the ...ited States when necessary, and to make ...th the owners of the same for the purchase ...reof.

...enate bill to enable the Auditor General to ...ttle the accounts of the State Printer.

...Joint resolution to pay the expenses of the ...ect committee to inquire into the author-...ip of certain circulars sent to banks.

...This finished the House calendar, and the ...use at its afternoon session, was occupied in ...eiving reports from committees. The work ...the House is pretty well cleaned up, so far, ...d I can see no good reason for not adjourn-...g April 30. Certainly the session need not ...tend beyond May 7. The House Committee ...Ways and Means will report early next week ...favor of April 20, and the House will adopt a ...solution to that effect, if it can be brought to ...ame vote on the proposition.

...The Democratic caucus does not seem to ...ve made much, so far, by its discussion of ...e centennial bill. The Republican caucus held ...e next night following, went back at the ...ncerns "in the following manner and ...yle, viz:"

...*Resolved*, That the action of the Democratic ...cus in resolving to oppose the Centennial ...ll without regard to its merits, as a means ...extorting concessions from them on the Legis-...tive Apportionment bill, and thus doing ...eir best to make the Centennial a party ...easure, when it has really nothing partisan ...out it, is a paltry political trick, unworthy ...men who have assumed the solemn respon-...bilities of legislators.

...*Resolved*, That the Centennial being a ...oroughly non-partisan measure, we leave it ...stand or fall exclusively upon its merits. If ...r political opponents choose to make it a ...litical question, they must bear all the odium ...such action.

...*Resolved*, That the Republican members of ...e House stand prepared to decide all ques-...ns that come before them on their merits ...one, and will not, therefore, take caucus ...tion on non-partisan bills which will come ...fore them for an unbiased consideration.

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1874.

The Harrisburg telegraphic reporter for the ...ittsburgh press is a dabster at picking up ...ws. He telegraphed on Thursday night: ...Mr. Mackey is very ill," when, in fact, Mr. ...ackey was *not* very ill. He kept his room on ...hursday afternoon, under a slight attack of ...old, but was out on Friday as usual, with no ...ace of illness. But there is nothing like ...erprise in gathering up news.

The same reporter in his telegraphic report ...f Friday's proceedings in the House, travels ...t of his way to vent his personal spleen a-...Messrs. Newmyer and Christy. He says, speak-...g of the final vote on the Legislative Salary ...ill:

"Christy dodged out of his seat, and Newmyer ...t sullenly, refusing to vote loud enough to be ...eard. Hayes voted for it."

This is simply false. Neither Newmyer nor ...hristy are in the habit of dodging, and their ...haracter is just the reverse of that here attrib-...ted to them. It might be well enough for your ...usiness Manager to remind this reporter that ...e is paid for furnishing news, and not for the ...urpose of giving him the privilege of venting ...is personal spite. If he has any fight with the ...entlemen referred to he should be informed, ...t once, that he cannot have the use of the col-...mns of the COMMERCIAL for that purpose.

The House, on Friday, refused, by a vote of ...to 41, to discharge the Committee on Vice ...nd Immorality from the further considera-...on of the bill to repeal the Local Option law. ...his is about the fifth time that effort has been ...ade. A bill to repeal the Prohibitory law for ...e borough of Braddock's was, however, passed ...second reading.

Some newspapers of the baser sort, I notice, ...ave been trying to belittle the Legislature by ...ying that it has been in session three months ...d passed but nine bills. That is about as ...ear the truth as that class of journals ever ...t. The number of bills that have passed ...oth Houses, so far, is thirty-six, and the num-...r that have been acted on and negatived or ...ostponed, is about as large. At least seventy ...ills have thus been finally disposed and dis-...osed of, and thirty other bills have passed ...rough one or the other of the two Houses, ...nd are now awaiting final action in the other ...branch, thus making one hundred bills that ...ave so far been shaped, digested, discussed and ...acted on.

It is not, however, to the discredit of the Legislature that it has acted slowly, cautiously and prudently. The legislation entrusted to it has been generally important, and the members of both Houses have been careful to see that nothing passed without being properly considered. That progress in such work should be slow, at first, is much more creditable to the Legislature than haste and carelessness would have been. I hope to live to see the time when such bodies will be commenced, not for the large, but the small, number of bills they have passed.

It is due to the active members of both Houses to say that a great deal of hard work, involving close application to details, has been given to the formation of the new laws rendered necessary by the new Constitution; and that when these important bills had been framed, they were subjected to the closest scrutiny both in committee and in the open sessions of the two Houses. It is no small task to adapt general legislation to the wishes of people who have been living so long under special laws; and all the general bills so far framed have had to encounter local objections and the interested hostility of parties affected by them. To pass such bills in a hurry is simply impossible. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Playford, Mr. Fitch, Mr. White, Mr. Rutan and Mr. McClure, in the Senate, have given their days and their nights to the work of perfecting the accessory legislation, and Messrs. Newmyer, Little, Christy, Orwig, Wolfe, Cress, Myer, and other gentlemen in the House, have done the same. When the session is over, it will be found that they deserve praise, instead of reproach, for going slow with such important work.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1874.

HOUSE.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case, declaring Mr. Young, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was called up and agreed to without discussion. Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Elections, reported the bill permitting aliens to act as pilots, providing they have resided in the United States six months. Passed.

Committees were called for reports of a private character, and many such reports were made and bills passed.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill extending the provisions of the act of the 29th of February, 1868, so as to include all vessels of the United States navigating the waters of the United States. Passed.

Mr. BASS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a lightship at or near the mouth of the Detroit river on Lake Erie. Adopted.

The House, at 1:35, resumed consideration of the Union calendar.

Mr. MAYNARD, who has charge of the bill as Chairman of the Banking Committee, declined to allow any amendments to be offered and voted on, but consented to their being printed in the *Record*. He insisted on the previous question.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the House should improve this opportunity to take a vote on the question whether the increase of the currency should be in the form of United States or of national bank notes. He insisted that it should be in the first form.

Mr. MAYNARD declined to yield to that or any other amendment.

The previous question was seconded by 103 to 69.

The House then refused to order the main question—yeas 12, nays 130. So the bill was again left open to amendment and discussion.

Mr. BECK then moved as a substitute for the bill, a bill introduced by himself on the 30th of March, authorizing the issue of four hundred millions of legal tender notes, the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution thereof of Treasury notes and 3.65 per cent convertible bonds.

Several propositions were made to amend Mr. Beck's substitute.

Mr. COX raised the point of order that the members interested in national bank stock, which one of the sections of Mr. Beck's bill proposed to tax, had no right to vote on the question. He owned bank stock himself.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, but was questioned that had been frequently and uniformly decided. The interest contemplated in the result was a special and private one, not one that was only involved in the question of general interest. If the gentleman from New York had conscientious scruples about voting, the House would not compel him to vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUNTER moved two additional sections to Mr. Beck's bill; one prohibiting usury by banks, and the other permitting the taxation of legal tender notes and bank notes like other property.

Mr. PACKER moved the amendment abolishing all limitation of circulation and establishing free banking.

Mr. RICE asked the Speaker whether the motion to postpone the whole subject was in order.

The SPEAKER said it would be, if the gentleman from Illinois had the floor to make it.

Mr. RICE—I wish I had. (Laughter.)

Mr. BECK then moved the previous question on the amendments.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order that one section, the 12th, providing for the payment of one-half of import duties in legal tender notes, must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order that it was not germane to the original bill, which was a Currency bill. It would change the Customs laws in every section. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK then offered the following amendment, which was ruled out of order, as not germane to the 13th section stricken out.

Mr. KELLOGG made another point of order on the 6th section, taxing bank notes three per cent.

The SPEAKER overruled that point of order on the ground that the section was germane to the bill, and might be offered as an amendment.

Mr. BECK then moved the previous question on the amendments. Seconded—94 to 75.

The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Coburn, limiting the permanent issue of United States notes to forty millions, and fifty millions for reserve. It was rejected without the yeas and nays. The next vote was on Mr. Hunter's amendment, and that was rejected without the yeas and nays. The next vote was on Mr. Packer's amendment, in the nature of a substitute for Mr. Beck's bill, abolishing limitations on currency and establishing free banking. On a standing vote, the amendment appeared to be carried—86 to 46. The yeas and nays were then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 77, nays 149. So the amendment was rejected. The question then recurred on Mr. Beck's substitute. Judging by the sound, it was badly defeated. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 68, nays 164, and Mr. Beck's substitute was rejected.

Pending a vote, Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that Messrs. Polsand, Phelps and Hamilton, Presidents and Directors of national banks, had no right to vote on a bill which imposed a tax on national banks. They had already voted in the negative.

Mr. COX had something to say on the same subject, and wanted the question decided, as he held bank stock.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, wanted to know whether the number of members interested operated to take the individual out of the rule.

Mr. E. R. HOAR wanted to know how the case was different from a tax on gold watches and silver plate.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that when a member of the House belonged to a class of the community which might be affected by legislation, the rule was that he should be permitted to vote. The holder of bank stock was no more interested in the question than the holder of stock in a manufacturing company was interested in the question which imposed duty on foreign manufactures.

Mr. COX remarked that he had been almost uniformly alone among the various members interested in banks, in voting to tax such stock. He made no claim to disinterested public service, but he has submitted himself to an amicable case for determination. There were some eighty members interested in banks who voted differently from himself.

The SPEAKER, in an elaborate decision, overruled the point of order, and an appeal being taken, the decision was ratified by the House, only nine members voting against it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then moved the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered an amendment providing that after the 1st of September, 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be legal tender, and that after that date United States notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, redeemable after ten years and payable thirty years after date.

Mr. FOSTER moved an amendment, that in case of any increase of national bank circulation beyond $354,000,000, legal tender notes to the extent of 25 per cent. of such increase shall be retired and canceled until the outstanding and unpaid legal tender amount be reduced to $300,000,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, moved an amendment, repealing all laws that limit circulation and that require reserve on account of circulation.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and the yeas and nays ordered.

Before proceeding with the vote, the SPEAKER intimated that, in reading the reporter's notes of his statement on Mr. Speer's point of order, he would take the liberty of adding an illustration which he had overlooked, but which was very pertinent, namely, that on the question of imposing or repealing the income tax, every member of that point of order were good, would be restrained from voting. An inquiry by Mr. Speer, as to whether the Speaker would strike out anything he had said, was answered by the Speaker, and a personal colloquy resulted, which was conducted on both sides in with due regard to dignity and the proprieties of the the occasion, the Speaker remarking that he was not usually in the habit of revising the reporter's notes, and whenever he did make any change in what he said, it was always in the interest of good nature.

The vote on adjournment resulted—yeas 121, nays 124.

The House thereupon, at 3:30, adjourned; the status of the bill being that the previous question is pending on the bill and the various amendments, including the Senate bill as a substitute, and comes up again on Tuesday.

CASUALTIES.

A Serious Sandusky Runaway.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SANDUSKY, O., April 12, 1874.

While Mr. George Hartman, an old citizen of this place, was driving along Columbus avenue yesterday, his horse became frightened at the breaking of a part of the harness. Mr. Hartman was thrown from the buggy, the wheels passing over his head and body, tearing the scalp frightfully. He now lies in a critical condition.

Fatal Explosion in Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 11.—A premature explosion of a sand-blast in a quarry, last evening, killed two workmen.

Arrest of Murat Halstead for Promoting a Lottery Scheme.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Murat Halstead was arrested to-night on a warrant sworn out by Thos. Proctor, charging him with publishing, on March 28th, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, an advertisement of the Grand Gift Concert of Leavenworth, Kansas, thereby publicly promoting a scheme of chance, in violation of Section 43 of the law of Ohio, of April 11th, 1873. He gave bond.

GILDENFENNY & HESS, No. 45 Fifth avenue have again placed this office under obligations for favors in the shape of copies of current literary and political papers, etc. They deal largely in books, stationery, notions, albums, pocket-books, etc., and sell them twenty per cent. below prices asked in other similar establishments in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EX-COMMISSIONER HAINES.

CAUSES OF HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

HIS RECENT CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

CURIOUS WAR CLAIM FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CURRENCY BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

FOUR PROPOSITIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO-DAY.

Investigations of the Printing Bureau and Indian Contracts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1874.

Mr. Haines and His Troubles.

The removal of Mr. Haines, of Pennsylvania, late Commissioner of Customs, has attracted considerable attention, particularly as reflecting upon the official action of the Secretary of the Treasury. The facts in the case, however, give quite a different phase to the matter. Last summer the Secretary complained that Mr. Haines was not giving sufficient attention to the duties of his responsible office. In September, his removal was considered necessary to the efficiency of the service. Mr. Haines, however, acted upon the sympathies of the President and Secretary and was permitted to remain. This consideration did not remedy the causes of the incapacity of Mr. Haines. A short time since, his removal was definitely determined, and was finally accomplished a few days ago. The Commissioner, *functus officio*, now suddenly discovers himself in possession of wonderful secrets derogatory to the Secretary of the Treasury. As is known, a mistake in the punctuation of the Tariff act led to a question respecting the duty on fruit. After the act was passed a question arose. The amount involved was small. The Chief of the Bureau of Customs, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, decided that the fruit was subject to duty. The party interested did not appeal, so that the Secretary, in the usual routine of business, approved the decision. In a short time a similar important case, there was an appeal, and the subject was fully argued before the Secretary. The latter, upon a personal hearing, reversed the previous decision, and held that fruit was free. The refunding of duties followed, as a matter of course, and has been continued hereto. No protest has been made. The ex-Commissioner now claims that from the first he opposed the refunding of these duties, and that the Secretary, by annulling his decision, defrauded the government of considerable revenues. There are no evidences on record to show that the ex-Commissioner protested, as he says, and it is admitted by those in a position to know, that no complaints were made by that officer until after his displacement. The friends of Mr. Haines regret the course he is now taking, as a puerile vengeance upon his late superior.

A South Carolinian's Claim.

A person by the name of Arnim, of South Carolina, memorializes Congress for a reward for the capture and delivery to the Treasurer of the United States of the last ledger of the Confederate treasury, claiming thus to have put the government in possession of certain gold transferred from Anderson Court House to Augusta, Georgia, shortly after Lee's surrender. The Senate Committee on Claims is in possession of a letter from Treasurer Spinner, stating that the ledger was not delivered till 1867, and therefore did not lead to the capture, as the gold was in the possession of the government long before. Arnim says that he was offered six thousand dollars.

Currency Question in the House.

It is now more difficult that ever to tell what will be the result of the currency question in the House. Four propositions are now pending before the House, and are voted on to-morrow. One is the original bill as amended by striking out the seventh and eighth sections; another is Mr. E. R. Hoar's, which will bring the hard money men to a direct vote on the specie question; another is the Senate bill, and still another is Jeremiah Wilson's proposition, which proposes a general amendment of the National Currency act in such a way as to secure inflation. General Butler will test the sense of the House on the Senate bill, which he says, after a suspension of the rules, to substitute it for the pending House bill. This will require a two-thirds vote, but, failing in that, the Senate bill will still come up for a vote as an independent proposition on the pending bill.

Looking Into the Printing Bureau.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has decided to investigate thoroughly the Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department and, as a preliminary step, made an official visit to the bureau yesterday. The committee decided, at first, to conduct the inquiry with closed doors, but Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, objected and, at his suggestion, the idea of a star chamber proceeding was abandoned.

Investigating Indian Contracts.

The Committee on Indian Affairs is engaged in the investigation of the contracts made with Indians, but refuse to open their doors and let the country know what is going on.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1874.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Richardson had a long consultation with the President this afternoon. United States Minister Pile and ex-Minister DeLong had interviews with the President to-day. Secretaries Robeson and Belknap are absent from the city.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has pardoned Albert Lemon, convicted of forgery in November last in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana; also, Walker Dawson, of South Carolina, a convicted Ku-Klux.

THE CHANCELLER-BUELL LIBEL CASE.

Buell to-day filed his petition for a *certiorari* for the removal of his case from the Police Court to the Circuit Court, on the ground that the Police Court is not legally constituted. Judge Carter will hear argument on the motion next Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1874.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after the opening of navigation in the spring of 1874, a light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on Petite Point Au Sable, thirty miles south of Grand Point Au Sable, the lighthouse on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The apparatus, which will illuminate 288° of the horizon, is of the third order of the system of Fresnel, and will show a fixed white light, varied by white flashes at intervals of thirty seconds.

FIRE RECORD.

Detroit—$40,000.

DETROIT, April 11.—The large steam saw mill at Muskegon, owned by Ewan Forrest, was burned last night. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

Louisville—$9,000.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—The large furniture factory of Greene, Bumbhage & Co., corner of Fifteenth street and Portland avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. The fire originated in the engine room and soon communicated to the main building.

LATER.—Further inquiry develops a loss of over $9,000 in the fire to-night, the furniture in the warehouse being badly damaged by water. The total insurance is $52,000 on the warehouse, factory and lumber, a small portion only of the latter being burned. The insurance is divided among ten companies in small amounts, the largest being $13,000 in the Royal Company of Liverpool.

Chicago—$9,500.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A fire at 420 West Randolph street, shortly after midnight last night, destroyed the entire interior and most of the contents of the building, which was occupied as a shirt factory and laundry by E. Jennings & Co.

About two o'clock this morning the confectionary stock of R. W. Dyball, 278 West Madison street, was damaged to the extent of $500 by fire and water.

LATER.—The loss by the fire in Jenning's laundry and shirt factory this morning will not reach over $6,000, of which some $5,000 is on bedding belonging to the Pullman Car Company, fully insured in Eastern companies.

Destruction in Williamsport—Loss Half a Million—One Life Reported Lost.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 12.—An incendiary fire was started at one o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co.'s saw mill. It destroyed all the lumber, amounting to about twenty million feet, piled on thirty acres of ground between the above-named yard and White, Leutz & White's saw-mill. In its course it consumed Filbert, Otto & Co.'s saw mill, C. H. Krouse & Co.'s brick planing mill and fourteen frame dwelling houses on Filbert street. The fire was under control at eight o'clock. The wind blew a gale during the first part of the fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing mill. Assistance was received promptly from the Lock Haven and Sunbury fire departments. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and the insurance at $150,000. The following are the principal sufferers: Brown, Early & Co.; P. Herdic & Co.; Filbert, Otto & Co.; Filbert, Otto & Miller; C. H. Crouse & Co.; S. N. Williams & Co.; R. K. Hawley & Co.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1874.

PARTICULARS OF THE TIGRESS DISASTER.

Captain Bartlett, of the whaling steamer Panther, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, and gives the following account of his meeting with the Tigress, and a story of terrible disaster to that vessel, as told him by her officers: On Friday, 3d instant, the Panther was in longitude 51° 15' west, latitude 50° 22' north, on her return to St. Johns, when the look-out reported a steamer apparently moving only under sail, with her flags at half-mast. After signaling her, I went on board myself, when I discovered her to be the steamer Tigress of Polar fame. Her captain and chief officers were on deck. I was then informed that Thursday, April 2d, at two in the afternoon, the vessel was shaken all over by the terrific explosion of her boiler, which created great terror and confusion, as the escaped steam completely enveloped every compartment below. In consequence, all the steam facilities had been destroyed, and they had been under sail against the head wind twenty-four hours. When I reached the deck of the Tigress, a number of the men were splitting up and hauling in the some rough pine wood boxes. I asked the commander what they were for, and he said they were designed for receiving the bodies of the unfortunate men who had been killed by the accident on the day of the explosion. The weather was dreadfully cold, with a stiff breeze blowing, and a heavy swell on. A number of the men had gone below after the watch, and had turned in on top of the boiler for the sake of warmth. Nineteen of the crew were reposing in this way when the explosion occurred, and six of them were literally mutilated beyond recognition. The consternation was fearful. Two of the engineers were on duty at the time, and both were killed.

BURIAL OF THE BRICK-LAYER OF A FRAUD ON AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 29th of March the Board of Health issued a permit for the burial of the body of Louisa Germs, aged twenty-three, on the certificate of Dr. Ernest Uling, of 160 Eldridge street, that the young woman had died at his house from natural causes. The funeral and interment followed. It was supposed that the matter was disposed of, but in consequence of a subsequent case, there was an appeal, and the subject was fully argued before the Secretary. The latter, upon a personal hearing, reversed the previous action of the Board of Health, and ordered the remains to be exhumed. This was done, and the coroner's jury, after a post-mortem examination, found that the girl had died of poison, administered by her husband, Frederick Germs, a brick-layer, who had taken out a policy of $10,000 in the Mechanics Life Insurance Company, and will be arrested. Germs is said to have been married before, and his first wife died suddenly. Her body was exhumed, but no poison was found in the stomach. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

Murder in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Jules Roux, a well-known young man, was shot through the head on Bourbon street, near Canal, last night, by some one at present unknown. Roux died in five minutes after being shot.

Robbery of an Express Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 11, 1874.

The United States Express Office was entered last night. The safe was broken open, and five hundred dollars in money packages, three thousand in notes belonging to the company, and all the private papers and notes belonging to Mr. Church, who owns the office, were stolen. The safe was burned and shows inexperience. Tools and drills were left lying on the floor. The burglars left an eighty dollar package on the floor which they overlooked. No trace of the robbers has yet been found. The deed was not discovered until late this morning, giving them plenty of time to escape.

Suicide of a Massachusetts Salesman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., April 12, 1874.

J. W. Handy, traveling agent for the Emery Manufacturing Company, of Ashland, Massachusetts, committed suicide at five o'clock this morning at the American Hotel, where he had been stopping since Thursday, by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver, causing instant death. He was under the influence of liquor when he retired last night. He leaves a wife and seven children at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Suicide of a Young Wife and Mother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., April 12, 1874.

Sarah Patton, wife of Col. Patton, saloon keeper, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and the mother of two children. Jealousy of her husband is the supposed cause.

Felonious Shooting at Washington, Pa.

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WASHINGTON, Pa., April 11, 1874.

A young man named Lacock, while drunk last night, attacked George Lacock, a butcher of this place, shooting at him several times. He was arrested, and this morning fined and committed to jail.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 11th inst. has the following: Justice H. D. Ladd, of Amity, yesterday brought to this city that the contents might be analyzed, the stomach of a woman named Mrs. Parks, who died soon after giving birth to a still-born child. There is a suit pending against a man named Estey, charged with adultery with this woman. She had left her husband for some time, but came to Amity, where she was taken ill. Estey was with her a short time before her death. Three physicians testified at the inquest that they believed the woman came to her death through foul means, but in just what manner is not stated, though it is probable there will be a searching investigation made.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Death Sentence of Hugh Dougherty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., April 11, 1874.

Hugh Dougherty was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 31st of July next. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

Murder in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Jules Roux, a well-known young man, was shot through the head on Bourbon street, near Canal, last night, by some one at present unknown. Roux died in five minutes after being shot.

Robbery of an Express Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 11, 1874.

The United States Express Office was entered last night. The safe was broken open, and five hundred dollars in money packages, three thousand in notes belonging to the company, and all the private papers and notes belonging to Mr. Church, who owns the office, were stolen. The safe was burned and shows inexperience. Tools and drills were left lying on the floor. The burglars left an eighty dollar package on the floor which they overlooked. No trace of the robbers has yet been found. The deed was not discovered until late this morning, giving them plenty of time to escape.

Suicide of a Massachusetts Salesman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., April 12, 1874.

J. W. Handy, traveling agent for the Emery Manufacturing Company, of Ashland, Massachusetts, committed suicide at five o'clock this morning at the American Hotel, where he had been stopping since Thursday, by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver, causing instant death. He was under the influence of liquor when he retired last night. He leaves a wife and seven children at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Suicide of a Young Wife and Mother.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

KOFFEE SIGNS THE TREATY.

LONDON, April 11.—The King of the Ashantees has signed the treaty with England, but has given no guarantee that he will execute the provisions.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

LONDON, April 12.—The officers and members of the Royal Geographical Society and other distinguished persons have gone to Southampton to receive the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The steamer bearing them is expected to arrive early to-morrow morning. Preparations are making for their reception and for funeral ceremonies here. It is reported that the body is in a good state of preservation.

Spain.

SERRANO WOULD SETTLE THE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, April 12.—Advices from Pedro Abanto, dated April 9th, reports that Marshal Serrano had made proposals for a settlement through General Elio, which the Carlists have definitely rejected.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Steamships Arragon and Ethiopia, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, April 12.—Arrived out, steamship Westphalia, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 11.—The rate for money at Stock Exchange on government securities is 2½ per cent. Consols for money 92⅞; for account, 92⅝ @ 92⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 109; do, 1867, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104; new 5's, 104⅝; New York Central, 96; Erie, 34¾; Erie preferred, 55⅝. Turpentine, 31s 9d.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes, 59 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton quiet and steady, middling uplands 8¼d, Orleans 8¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; American 7,700, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon—long clear middles 42s. Turpentine 28s@28s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Refined petroleum 37 francs.

CHEYENNE.

Return of the Peace Commissioners---An Unsuccessful Mission to Indian Agencies ---The Red Faces Unwilling to be Moved ---General Dissatisfaction Prevalent.

CHEYENNE, April 12.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has the following from its correspondent at Red Cloud agency, dated April 12th:

The Commissioners returned from Spotted Tail to-day, having accomplished absolutely nothing. Their powwowing at the agencies has rather complicated matters between the Indians and the government. The Indians at Spotted Tail refuse absolutely to have their agency removed. They say they are tired of seeing Commissioners, and have invited the present delegation to leave, in no more polite than polite. It is understood that the Commissioners will proceed East at once, ask a strong military escort and return within a month and move the agency. Since the above the Commissioners has only served to destroy the moral effect produced by the troops. The Indians, who are keen observers, have noticed that there is a hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them. They expect one thing from the military and are disposed to have some satisfaction from the Peace Commissioners. Spotted Tail accused the Commissioners, in council, of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the northern Indians, and, in the language of the interpreter, said he wanted them to "dry up." He says he has been moved around and pestered so much by these fellows from the Great Father, that he wants his words written down this time to show to all of them who come begging around hereafter. That he will talk to them any more. There is no doubt that Spotted Tail and Red Cloud are acting in accord. The former, at the largest council, after a big row, in which he acted in a manner, waved his hands to his people and they all left. The same scene occurred at Red Cloud. A show of counting the Indians has been made here, but the head men were called in and their word taken as to the number they had. So far, 8,000 thousand have been registered. There are probably four thousand, or less. Several bands have refused to either be counted or change the reservation which they now occupy. Others, who had handed in their numbers, came next day and claimed that they had forgotten their women and children, and wanted to register them.

The Peace Commissioners arrived at Cheyenne yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Andes, from Cardiff, arrived at New York Saturday.

Colonel W. H. Seliers, President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, is dead.

A dispatch from Melbourne says Rochefort and party sailed thence on Saturday.

Lone Wolf is again reported on the war path and bound for Texas, to avenge the death of his son.

President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, arrived in New York yesterday, by the steamer Abyssinia.

Mr. Bellew, the elocutionist who visited this country last year, is lying dangerously ill at Bath, England.

The steamer Arizona sailed from San Francisco for Panama, Saturday, in place of the disabled steamer Colama.

Five vessels and nineteen men engaged in the fishing trade from the port of Gloucester, Mass., have been lost during the past season.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived at San Francisco, from Honolulu, Saturday night. She left New York December 25, 1872, and has sailed, since then, 56,000 miles.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has been awarded the contract for carrying government supplies to the Indians and military, over what is known as route No. 2, in Colorado and New Mexico.

The recent gales and hail storms have caused serious damage to crops in the West Indies, and there are now no hopes of a full island harvest. The potato and tomato crops are almost destroyed.

Brisk and high southeast to southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weather, preceding a storm center, are the probabilities for to-day for the Upper Lake region southward to the lower Ohio Valley and Missouri.

The committee making investigation into the construction of the new capitol at Albany has found that nine thousand barrels of cement went elsewhere than into the building in 1872, and that bricklaying costs thirty-six

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1874.

THE Directors and stockholders of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad have declined the terms for lease offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—six per cent.

"THE anti-slavery party having accomplished its purpose, would it not be well to form an anti-knavery party?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Still bent on keeping your own party out in the cold, are you?

THE St. Louis *Times* avers that "it was the universal demand of every honest Democrat that TWEED should go to the penitentiary." This may be true—but that does not alter the fact that the demand was exceedingly limited.

IT is estimated that the Patrons of Husbandry, by co-operative purchases, last year saved nearly six millions of dollars—the beginning of a revolution in the ordinary system of exchange of productions whose end no man can foretell.

THE export trade in grain at the port of Philadelphia is rapidly expanding. There are at present twenty-one vessels either loading or to load wheat and corn there for European ports, a larger number than has been chartered at any previous time this season.

THE Louisiana question comes up again in the Senate to-day, in the shape of the CARPENTER bill to provide for a new election. There is no need of further discussion of the subject, in that body or out of it. It should be passed upon without further ado.

THE latest mail advices from England state that the iron manufacturers of that country complain on every hand of the falling off in the demand from the United States. They will complain more yet, in the course of a few years, if the tariff is not interfered with.

"WHAT does the Buffalo *Courier* mean by raising the slogan of "Democratic camp followers and place-hunters, to the rear!—Democratic thieves to the penitentiary?" Has it, too, turned mutineer? For unless it seeks the disintegration of its party, and the incarceration of numbers of its members, its war-cry is without any pith at all.

THE unit is the basis of the million. The Boston Penny Savings bank has just declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.; its deposits amounting to $1,160,000; and the Five Cents Savings bank of the same city has $11,417,211 in deposits from 65,621 depositors. There is a volume of significant suggestion in this simple statement.

ONE thing is certain: that if the streets of our city are permitted to remain much longer in their present shameful condition, we may look forward to an unusually sickly summer. To speak plainly, the Street Commissioners are unpardonably neglectful of their duty, and it is time for the people to begin to take the matter in hand.

THE Russian government has proposed that a new International Sanitary Conference for the revision of the measures heretofore taken to prevent the spread of cholera, shall this summer be held at Vienna. Most of the European powers have promised to send representatives to the conference. Our own government ought certainly to be represented.

THE Centennial Commission report that the amount thus far subscribed is $3,574,440. They hope to increase this to $10,334,440, including in their resources a $3,000,000 appropriation by Congress, $2,500,000 from receipts of exhibition, and $500,000 from sale of materials. Their summary of estimated expenditures foots up $8,750,000, leaving a surplus of $1,574,440 for contingencies.

IT is ascertained from the best sources that Great Britain is quite anxious to be properly represented at our Centennial celebration, and is only awaiting definite action on the part of our government to know whether the exhibition is to be international or merely national. As soon as this question is settled, the English government will not only accept the invitation, but will make extensive preparations for representation.

THE passage of the bill providing that the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade shall not be construed as extending to canalboats employed on the interior waters or canals of any State, removes the cause of much complaint in our own State, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, where last year many boats were seized for alleged violation of the act. General ALBRIGHT deserves much credit for the zeal and efficiency with which he has acted in this matter.

MR. ALDERMAN BILLINGS, of New York, in advocating the confirmation of a nomination recently sent into the Board of Aldermen in that city by the Mayor, urged it on the ground that the nominee was an exceptionally honest man. "He would not," the Alderman said, "do a dishonest or a dishonorable thing, not even to save his soul!" It required the astute comprehension of a New York Alderman to conceive the idea that a man could save his soul by doing dishonest and dishonorable things; but judging that city, generally, by its Aldermen, there would seem to be no other method of salvation known within that jurisdiction.

IN BOSTON, Baltimore and Philadelphia, real estate, during the past three or four years, has advanced on an average thirty-three and a third per cent.; but in New York, during the same period, it has declined on an average fifteen per cent., and the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city says many sales have even been made there from thirty to forty per cent. lower than in 1870. The causes of this decline are twofold: bad morals and bad legislation. The lack of "terminal facilities" may have something to do with it, but the main reason why the scepter is slowly slipping from her grasp, is because she has not sufficiently recognized the truth of the homespun adage that "honesty is the best policy." England is losing her customers in Asia for cotton goods from the same cause. It pays to do right.

THE art of putting things mildly, as well as harshly, is well understood by the Southern press. For instance, a Southern Methodist paper, referring to the brutal, unmanly and cowardly assault of BROOKS upon SUMNER, in 1856, speaks of it thus:

"In 1856 *a difficulty* occurred in the Senate Chamber, between Mr. Sumner and Hon. Preston S. Brooks, member of Congress from South Carolina, which attracted great attention throughout the country."

"A difficulty," as expressing the idea of that ruffianly assault, is as good as NASBY'S phrase, "the late unpleasantness." If it had been SUMNER who assaulted BROOKS, similarly, this Methodist paper would doubtless have been able to find words stronger than "a difficulty," to express the fact. Even to this hour, the average Southerner is inclined to honor, rather than censure BROOKS, for that act of barbarism.

IF THE Richmond *Whig* finds profit or pleasure in chewing the bitter cud of the rebellion, so much the worst for its taste; there is, we believe, but one animal that feeds on thistles. Discussing the currency question, that paper says:

"A few years ago the East and the West combined to lay waste our fields, to break down our altars, to bring our people under the Federal yoke; and when resistance on our part had yielded to numbers and superior equipment, their united effort was to degrade as well as to trample us under the iron heel of power. They fattened on our necessities and grew rich on our ruin."

The malignant hatred, passion and prejudice which crop out in this statement are of little consequence to the people of the North, but the baleful spirit which underlies it is the worst enemy with which Virginia—with which the whole South—has to deal. Not until it is exorcised, and the people of that section of the Union find content in their common nationality, can they expect to reap the benefits which capital and skilled labor stand ready to confer.

THE Senate Postoffice Committee has done a good thing in recommending the covering into the Treasury of the subsidy of half a million dollars granted by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the ensuing year, and the annulling of the grant for the remaining period contemplated in the contract. The promise of the company upon which the subsidy was obtained, was that four iron steamships of four thousand tons burden should be built at once of American material, and constructed in American shipbuilding yards. This contract has not been complied with, and it seems moreover, beyond question, that the subsidy was obtained by corrupt and otherwise improper means. The Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress began an investigation into the matter, and some evidence was taken going to show a very bad condition of affairs, but the session just then closed, and the matter appears to have been hushed up. The action of the committee will tend to render it much more difficult to carry through similar measures hereafter.

THE FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, does not seem to know its own mind for twenty-four hours at a time. On Thursday it started out under the lead of MAYNARD, on the financial question, but ended with BUTLER in the van, and the discarded MAYNARD sulking like ACHILLES in his tent; and on Friday it threw off BUTLER, and restored MAYNARD to power, only to leave us in doubt, by the closeness of its votes, as to whether there is any settled majority in favor of *any* thing in that body. Its temper is as variable as an April wind.

That the business of the country should pause, while such uncertainty prevails at the government center is not surprising. Merchants do not know what to do, or how to shape their affairs. Buyers hold off, and sellers are grieved at the want of purpose manifested where a settled purpose should be most surely looked for. The Senate, it is said, is sorry it passed the bill fixing the currency of the nation at $800,000,000, and would like to get the bill back, if it could; and the House wants to pass the Free Banking bill and the Senate bill, too, but is afraid to risk the one by adopting the other. And so it shifts about, now on one tack and now on another, until every one is disgusted with its incertitude and indecision.

The more we look at this question the more we are satisfied that it matters little *what* policy is adopted, so that the country is relieved from its doubts and fears by the adoption of *some* decided course of action. If we are to have inflation and free banking let us know it at once, and if contraction, let us be assured of it promptly. The business of a great country is almost at a standstill because the future cannot be forecast with any degree of certainty. The adoption of *any* policy will create some confusion, inevitably, disappoint some hopes, awake some fears, and derange some plans; but the business of such a nation as this will soon adapt itself to any course that may be finally agreed upon. Only agree upon it, quickly and decisively. We have been kept waiting too long already, and if the present uncertainty is much more prolonged, the spring season will be over, and many excellent commercial opportunities be lost, through want of knowledge of what the policy of the country is to be.

The difficulty at Washington, we take it, is that every member of both Houses is legislating for the interest of his own special locality, without regard to the interests of the country at large. The horizon of each member's vision is bounded by the outlines of his district. New England and New York look only to the interests of that particular section, utterly regardless of the vast nation outside of the boundaries of those regions, and the South and the West appear no ways backward in following the baneful and selfish example. It would have been refreshing, among all this greedy provincialism, to have found one solitary evidence of statesmanship—one single view presented based on national considerations; but that has been denied us. It is a scramble of interest against interest, and the result is involved in the lottery of possible chances.

The narrowness of the financial views presented in this long and (so far) useless discussion, reminds one of the story told by PRENTICE in the Presidential contest in 1840, of a man in Kentucky who got up on a dark night to take a look at the weather, and instead of hoisting the window, as he thought he was doing, he opened the glass door of a cupboard, and sticking his head in, sniffed and sniffed at the peculiar atmosphere he encountered, exclaiming finally, "Whew! It's as dark as Egypt, *and smells of cheese!*" Congressmen are evidently mistaking the atmosphere of their own cupboards for that of the purer atmosphere outside.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

APRIL.

Next came fresh April full of lustyhed,
And wanton as a colt whose horse new buds.
Upon a tull he casts the same which yet
Enraps floating through the Argolic floods;
His horns were gilded all with golden studs
And garnished with garlands goodly sight—
Of all the first flowers and freshest buds
Which the earth brings forth; and wet he stood
With waves through which he waded for his love's delight.

Is a man with corns eligible to membership as a Granger?

Jeff. Davis is still in England. His health is like his reputation—poor.

None of the New Orleans newspapers have been self-sustaining the past year.

That break in the Massachusetts Legislature is expected to take place to-day.

Peril to the purity of the government lies not in high ambitions, but in low dishonesties.

Pendleton should put a soothing shin-plaster on the back of the neck of the New York *World*.

A new bustle, made of cork, has just been invented, and now the comic papers will be making light of it.

A prediction. The Centennial Appropriation bill will have a majority in both Houses of Congress.

Jennie Lind, it is said, would like to visit America again, and Otto won't let her. He Otto be ashamed of himself.

The first of the ships of the Bessemer anti-seasickness pattern will be ready for service early in the summer.

The Providence School Committee have recognized the three women recently elected to the Board, without any fuss.

The business of lending money on salaries of clerks in public offices is a very large and profitable one in New York.

The publication office of the *National Crop Reporter* has been removed from Jacksonville, Illinois, to Indianapolis.

Retrogression. The police authorities of Constantinople have forbidden the sale of the Scriptures in the Turkish language.

The stock of the higher grades of flour in New England is reported to be sufficient to supply the demand till the middle of May.

Last summer the English cry was Oh Shah! This summer it will be Hus-Czar! The Emperor of Russia is to visit that country next month.

Mr. Ivory Chamberlain, of the New York *World*, is writing a history of political parties in the United States. It ought to be a polished work.

The Mexicans are greatly interested in the proposed Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and will make their department noteworthy.

Mrs. Wheat, of Alabama, had three little Wheat's a few days ago. It looks like going against the grain to be crafting wheat at this time of year.

Steamboats are running on the Upper Mississippi, but without regular times of arrivals or departures, and no fixed prices for freight or passengers.

The Boston *News* (Democratic) pats the Connecticut prohibitionists on the head, and approves of them. "The logic of votes is irresistible," it says.

Nineteen young ladies took the veil in St. Louis last week. Nineteen women who neglected their opportunity of making some poor man's life miserable.

A correspondent inquires why Charles Kingsley is styled "Canon." He belongs to the English Sacred Artillery, and is quite a big gun. That is the reason.

The Alabama State grange are preparing to co-operate with the Georgia grange in the matter of direct trade with Europe. A plan has also been proposed for immigration.

It speaks well for Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, that in ten towns, his own included, his name was on every ballot dropped into the box at the late election.

Good. Lecturing has been so unprofitable this season that the rates of lecturers are likely to be much lower next winter—from twenty-five to fifty per cent. at least.

It is said that Mr. Bancroft, our representative in Berlin, speaks German better than English. Some are also of opinion that he thinks German better than American.

There were 30,000 dozens less of champagne imported into the United States in 1873 than in 1872. The percentage of diminished importation was about thirteen per cent.

The British revenues amount to £77,000,000 for the financial year just closed. This is £3,000,000 in excess of the estimate last year, and more than the extraordinary income which excited so much astonishment in 1872-3.

KIND WORDS.

Neighborly Congratulations and Good Wishes.

[Presbyterian Banner.]

The present, when the face of earth is passing through the mysterious and beautiful process of rehabilitation, is an appropriate time for even newspapers to put off their old "dresses" and put on new ones. The number of those that can afford to do so, however, is not large. The COMMERCIAL of this city is among the fortunate and favored ones, and on Monday morning it appeared printed on new type throughout. Although always a handsome paper, it presents a greatly improved appearance. As a newspaper, the COMMERCIAL ranks among the first papers in the country. It is edited with marked ability, and exhibits great enterprise in collecting the latest news from all points. It is intensely loyal to the interests of the Republican party, and is understood to "speak by the card" when it discusses party measures. The type, we understand, is from the extensive establishment of Messrs. Collins & McLeester, 705 Jayne street; Philadelphia, who are recognized *connoisseurs* in the type foundry art.

[Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, one of our most able and enterprising city dailies, presents itself to its readers in new type. It looks well, deserves success and obtains it.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has recently donned an entire new suit, and gives every evidence of being in full tide of success. There is no better newspaper than the COMMERCIAL published here or elsewhere. In its business and editorial management it reflects high credit on the proprietors, whose liberality in expenditures is receiving at the hands of the Smoky City a fair appreciation, but not equal to its deserts. The COMMERCIAL is an ornament to the newspaper press of Pennsylvania.

[Sunbury American.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared a few days ago in an entire new dress of new type. The COMMERCIAL is one of our best daily exchanges and excels all others in giving a large variety of news. Its editorials are of the first-class order and reliable. The publishers have our best wishes and congratulations. The COMMERCIAL is only a few hours behind our Philadelphia papers in its arrival at this place and contains a greater variety of news. It is very reliable and shows pains-taking labor in the careful compilation of general and State news.

[New Castle Guardian.]

That excellent and newsy daily, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, came to us last week in an entire new dress. The COMMERCIAL is at the head of daily journals in this State, and is daily filled with the latest news from all parts of the civilized world.

[Mercer Dispatch.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came out last week in an entire new suit, and looks as fresh as spring flowers. It is one of the most enterprising and reliable dailies in the State, and we are pleased to record every evidence of its prosperity and growing popularity.

[Connellsville Courier.]

We have heretofore neglected to notice the fact that the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has taken on an entire new suit, and now looks as neat and tasty as the most fastidious of the many friends of that journal could desire.

[Bellefonte Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has put on a new dress, and is looking as neat and pretty as a bride on the eventful day when "they light the nuptial torch." The COMMERCIAL is one of the best and most enterprising dailies in the State—Republican in politics, staunch, true and honest, and a large circulation in this vicinity, but should have a larger. We commend it to the attention of all who desire a wide-awake daily newspaper.

[Butler Citizen.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has donned a new dress. There is no better newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

[Huntington Journal.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has arrayed itself in a new suit. It looks as gay as a peach. It is an excellent newspaper.

[Somerset Herald.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in a new spring dress and looks as neat and trim as our sweetheart.

[Indiana Progress.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appears in a new dress. It now presents quite a cosy appearance, and contains a vast amount of news. We wish the editor abundant success.

[West Chester Village Record.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL looks handsomely in its new spring dress.

COAL MINING.

Removal of Supporting Columns, and Consequent Danger to the Surface—Passage of Stringent Laws Demanded.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law authorizing Governor Hartranft to appoint three Commissioners to investigate the bituminous coal [illegible] report to him. This is certainly an important move, and one of vast interest to miners, land holders and all residing in the bituminous coal region, as well as for persons who are not coal miners. The practice of taking out all the coal supports and letting down the surface of the country has become an alarming affair, filling the public mind with horror. Think of houses with women and children sinking into coal pits, and the inmates burning to death! Wagons and horses swallowed up on the public highways! Plowmen in the fields disappearing, and the public at large afraid to go from house to house for fear of being swallowed up alive! Does not this state of affairs call for legislative enactments? Well might Governor Geary say that his hair stood on end at the report of his Commissioners in the anthracite coal regions; and his words prove conclusively his feeling at the time. "A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the act referred to. By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting pillars, the roofs of the mines, the overlaying surfaces of which are in some places covered with houses, sink into the vacuum, causing the destruction of many thousands of dollars' worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarre. It should, therefore, be made unlawful to remove the coal supports without supplying their places with substantial masonry or something equivalent.

Now, many counties in Western Pennsylvania may be said to be one entire bituminous coal bed, of the nine feet of cooking coal, and coal for all trade combined, not second in quality to any like coal in the world. Twenty-five nine feet bed of coal, three other beds or layers of coal run over nearly all of the nine feet vein—coal of sufficiently good quality for blacksmiths' forges; for steam engines; for burning lime, and for gas, which in time will be of vast importance to the country at large. Besides this, the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania may be said to be one of the best sections of country in the State. Now is it reasonable to suppose that an intelligent people will stand still and allow coal mining, under any pretext, to undermine and let down so fine a country at such terrible loss and destruction of life and property? No. The Legislature of Pennsylvania will not stand quietly and see such destruction without an effort. Humanity and Christianity forbids such an inhumanity. The mining of coal has apparently been so slow a process, and only a small proportion of the country is yet affected by mining, may account for a lack of attention on the part of sections not acquainted with results. But the time is near at hand when this matter will be sprung on the great coal regions, and let them prepare in time. The increased quantity of coal required to supply our trade, and the fact that the United States is destined to be the great iron field of the world, and that Western Pennsylvania is to be the giant in trade, and the city of Pittsburgh the great iron metropolis of the world, is sufficient to inspire action. Besides, the day is dawning when the great national marriages is to take place between the Western waters and the Atlantic ocean, by the trans-Alleghany canal. This project can't fail. It is a national project. It is one that may be said to be bequeathed to the country by General Washington. It was the study of his youth when he followed the buffalo trail from the Cumberland valley to Pittsburgh. His thoughtful mind projected it, and he never forgot it whilst he was making a nation free with his sword; and it may be said to be his pet measure during life; and had his his life been spared a few years more, the work would have been complete ere this. As it is, the great American mind will give it support, and the electrifying name of Washington in the cause will make it a success. More, it is truly what Washington said—a national work. Millions of people, with more than five thousand miles of river navigation, demand it. The great seaboard demands it; the great commercial interest demands it. Then, when this great work is completed, it will open what may be called the great floodgate of trade, particularly coal and coke. When the coal miners come flocking to this region as thick as the locusts of Egypt, then may farmers and every other person living near coal mines think of safety. Then, unless Christian laws be passed in advance, will the traveler be swallowed up on the public highways; women and children sink and be burnt to death in their supposed safety; then will plowmen disappear in the field; then will wagons and carriages, with men, women and children, be swallowed up alive.

FAYETTE.

The Postmaster General decides that the mere heading of a printing sheet as a supplement to a newspaper does not make it a *bona fide* supplement. To entitle an additional publication to be classed as a supplement, it must be made up of matter germane to that of the regular issue, but crowded out for want of room.

Wanted: A new beverage, which shall "cheer, but not inebriate," be exhilarating though innocuous, and titilate one's sense of humor and imagination, but not "make drunk come."

PERSONAL.

An American writing in London of the Prince of Wales says: "He is proud of his wife, and there is not in England a more attentive and devoted husband." Some scribblers may take note of this.

There is a man in California who took an oath during the late civil war never to wash his face or comb his hair until the cause of the South had triumphed. An exchanges says that his face reminds one of a half-acre lot skirted by a growth of tangled brush.

Charles E. De Long, late United States Minister to Japan, has received from the governments of Holland, Peru, and Hawaii cordial letters of thanks for services rendered those countries as *ad interim* representative of their respective interests in Japan while there as United States Minister.

Fred. Vokes, who has endeared himself to the American people by the delicious manner in which he swings his legs among "the belles in the kitchen," is a fine water color painter and a writer of ability well recognized in England, being a member of the Savage and Junior Garrick clubs.

The Senate has confirmed General McLaws Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district, Georgia. General McLaws and President Grant were classmates at West Point, but in the confusion of affairs that began in 1861 the two friends became separated, and McLaws found himself on the wrong side of the line. Now he finds himself collecting taxes for the government—and collecting them very faithfully and efficiently, too, it is said.

Since the appointment of Chief Justice Waite, the circuits have been assigned as follows: For the First circuit, Mr. Justice Clifford; Second circuit, Mr. Justice Hunt; Third circuit, Mr. Justice Strong; Fourth circuit, Chief Justice Waite; Fifth circuit, Mr. Justice Bradley; Sixth circuit, Mr. Justice Swayne; Seventh circuit, Mr. Justice Davis; Eighth circuit, Mr. Justice Miller; Ninth circuit, Mr. Justice Field.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* recalls this old time reminiscence of Mr. Greeley's first visit to the West. He was to lecture at Laporte, Ind., in 1851, and an accident to the train on the New Albany and Salem Railroad that was to take Mr. Greeley from Indianapolis compelled him to make his last 72 miles across an unsettled prairie by a hand-car, manned by four Irishmen. The fact was telegraphed to the people at the Presbyterian church at Laporte, and the audience determined by a vote to wait. They waited, and greeted the old white coat at 11:10 P. M., and listened to a long lecture, retiring from the church at a little after 1 o'clock A. M.

While some workmen were engaged, a few weeks ago, in removing a monument in the parish church at Whichurch, in Shropshire, England, they came upon a human skeleton, which has been declared to be none other than that of the first Earl of Shrewsbury—the Lord Talbot of Shakespeare's "Henry VI." The skeleton was found immediately beneath the recumbent effigy of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, and as there is a hole in the back part of the skull such as might have been made by a battle-ax, and as local historians long ago asserted that the body of the great soldier after his death at Bordeaux in 1453, was taken to Whitechurch for final interment, the Antiquarian Society is strongly convinced of the identity of the remains. When the Countess of Auvergne saw Talbot, Shakespeare made her say what would be as apt to-day in speaking of fat bonuses as it was more than four centuries ago in commenting upon his person:

"Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot, so much feared abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?
I see report is fabulous and false:
I thought I should have seen some Hercules;
A second Hector for his grim aspect
And large proportion of his strong knit limbs.
Alas! this is a child, a silly dwarf:
It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should strike such terror to his enemies."

STATE NEWS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of April 7th, says: The shipments of oil over the Lebanon Valley Railroad in March for New York were heavy, aggregating 1,362 cars, or about 3,813,600 gallons. The oil business for April has opened up very briskly, and the shipments will probably exceed those of the last month. The transactions of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at this point were generally large, the receipts amounting to between $150,000 and $200,000.

The Lancaster *Examiner* of Monday says: In our article on cigar manufacture in last Saturday's paper, we were in error in stating the numbers. There are in the city alone, 37 factories, and in those factories there were manufactured 18,364,000 cigars, the tax on which amounted to over $91,000. There are in the whole county (city included) something over 60 factories, turning out in the course of a year about $45,000,000 cigars, yielding to the government about $225,000 per year.

An organization styled [illegible] of Philadelphia, the object of which is to compel young men to wear high hats. The yearly meeting of the association was held at Van Osten's, North Fifth street, on Saturday evening last, at which one of the members appeared attired in a slouch hat, whereupon the delinquent was arraigned and duly reprimanded. After several addresses, in which the daring violator of the rules was properly admonished, a high hat was purchased and placed upon his head with "impressive ceremonies."

The ore mines owned and leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in Cumberland county embrace about 40,000 acres, 10,000 of which are located in the vicinity of Bolling Springs, six miles south of Mechanicsburg. This tract is on the line of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, on the completion of which (to that point probably two months hence) the company working the mines will be prepared to ship 1,000 tons of the richest ore per day. About three hundred hands are employed at the mines, and between two hundred and three hundred tons of ore dug up daily.

Mr. J. P. Reichert, of Armstrong county, has written to Colonel F. M. Etting, proposing to contribute to the National Museum, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, some very curious relics. They were found on the site of the massacre of Blanket Hill, near Kittanning, in 1756, when a Lieutenant Hogue, commanding a detachment of Colonel Armstrong's forces, consisting of fifty men, was attacked by the Indians and he and his men all butchered. These relics consist of Lieutenant Hogue's sword, a scalping-knife, a stone tomahawk and an iron tomahawk, two pewter plates, a shoe-buckle, and a musket-barrel.

Miss Mollie Richards, of Chambersburg, is a brave young lady. One night last week a burglar got into the house, and Miss Richards was awakened by a sick sister, who had heard him. Getting out of bed she grasped her father's double-barreled fowling-piece and entered the room from whence the noise proceeded. Here she observed the head and shoulders of a man just rising over the window-sill. Nothing daunted, she raised the piece and covered the form of the intruder with the muzzle of the weapon. Observing this, the would-be burglar dropped to the ground and scampered off, leaving our heroine master of the situation. The lady calmly closed the shutter, fastened it securely, and went to bed again, leaving the rest of the family in ignorance of the affair until they were gathered around the breakfast table.

There appeared in the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, an item stating that Wong Chin' Foo, a Chinaman, had lately been naturalized in Michigan, and that he was the first of the race to renounce his allegiance to the ruler of the Flowery Kingdom. Commenting on this, the Lancaster *Examiner* says: Mr. Wong Chin Foo, late a subject of his Celestial Majesty, will have to give up his claim as the *first* naturalized Chinaman. On September 22d, 1860, W. Hoong Noek was naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, and in October voted for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and in November for Abraham Lincoln for President. Mr. Noek learned the trade of a printer in the *Examiner* office, volunteered and served in the war of the rebellion. After the rebellion he returned to China, where he is now a Christian missionary.

The Lock Haven *Republican* says: Mrs. Mary Ferer, a widowed lady residing in this city, has a Bible in her possession with which a curious incident is connected. During a terrible hurricane which passed over some portions of Westmoreland county in the summer of 1806, this Bible was carried a distance of four and one-half miles by the force of the wind, and lodged in a pine sapling. The book was lying across a limb of the sapling opened at the 122d Psalm, which is nearly the exact middle of the book. Not a leaf was torn, not a scratch to be seen, save where it fell on the branch, and there only a slight indentation made on the leaf. Mrs. Ferer was thrown down and had her arm broken in three places by the same storm. The story comes to us fully authenticated, and though it is seems scarcely probable, it is undoubtedly true.

A dispatch from Millerstown to the Titusville *Herald*, dated the 6th, says: The fire which took place at the Blair well on the Hemphill farm, last Saturday, was caused by an explosion of the gas tank. Mr. R. A. Blair, John Clark and Daniel Hartley were standing in the derrick at the time and escaped without injury. Martin McCarrick was near the top of the derrick and jumped to the ground with his clothes on fire from a height of forty feet. He rolled over and then got up and run. His companions seized him, rolled him over in the snow and succeeded in extinguishing the flames from his clothing, in which operation Mr. Clark received some burns. McCarrick was found to have received internal injuries and continued to spit blood until 4 P. M. yesterday, when death put an end to his sufferings. Mr. Blair conveyed the remains to Buffalo to-day for interment. There were only two tanks and three hundred barrels of oil destroyed by the fire, also the house of Mr. Clark.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery, the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
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Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

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Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.
The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of a peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.
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DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
The Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT H. PATTERSON and JOHN H. STEWART, under the firm name of ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN H. STEWART retiring. The present business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Seventh avenue, by ROBERT H. PATTERSON, who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON,
JOHN H. STEWART.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1874.
I RESPECTFULLY ASK FOR MY successor a continuance of the patronage of my friends and the public.
JOHN H. STEWART.
DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Dr. N. P. Duffey and John Bell, under style of Dr. N. P. DUFFEY & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of March, 1874. The Veterinary Surgeon and Hospital Stable business will be continued by Dr. N. P. DUFFEY, at the old place, corner Penn avenue and Pearl street, Sixth ward, who alone is authorized to settle all accounts due to or by the late firm. Castration in Feet a specialty.
N. P. DUFFEY,
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HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
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1874.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1874.

t is really surprising how rapidly the changes of a large section of country are de in these latter times, owing to the stly increased banking facilities and the iformity of the currency. We can re- mber but a few years since, comparat- ely few at least, that the April settle- nts were not concluded in and around tsburgh until thirty, sixty or sometimes n ninety days subsequent, by the son that the value of the various moneys uld not be determined at once, nor collections made with the ease l rapidity with which they are done to- y. Formerly when one or two thousand llars were paid to a man, it might in- de ten or twenty different kinds of ney, each sort of which rated at a differ- price, the discount on one portion being re, on another less, but more or less on all. Now a dollar, if not a dollar in ecie, yet represents a uniform standard value all over the United States, and is the same worth whether in Portland or New Orleans.

owing to this much more expeditious set- ment of the land transactions in the al districts, the bankers of the interior ns have appeared upon the scene much lier than usual in order to purchase the pply of commercial paper which they re been accustomed to carry through summer months, or at least until the ual harvest. Acting on the principle at it is the early bird which catches the rm, they think by coming soon they l be the better enabled to have their ice of notes offered for sale, and we ubt not but that they are in the main rect. Several of our note brokers ort their country bank friends as king inquiries and we learned t paper was bought on Friday and Sat- lay quite freely upon the street, it is posed by some of our home institu- ns, who preferred to dabble a little in side, rather than to increase the lines of tain customers beyond the bounds which idence and the feelings of the manage- nt at once prescribed. Very few bank cks are changing hands. Such transac- ns as are making are at prices favorable her to the seller, as otherwise holders fer to await the May dividends, the gest proportion of which usually invests bank stocks again.

Money for mortgages is readily attainable ten per cent., and in exceptional cases at e, where the securities presented are garded as more than ordinarily good. veral long loans, notes of business men th collateral, have been offering recent- but so far as we could learn, there were metrical differences as regarded rate, d no transactions in these are reported. some little movement is spoken of in lumbia oil stock, and a few other simi- stock, almost a forgotten one, Ralston Company. Sales were made of both, t at private terms.

Money, as will be seen by our dispatches, ntinues easy in the East, with a stock arket heavy to dullness.

—The following table shows the prices of ld, government bonds, railway stocks, ., at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange, during the day, rnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, Fourth avenue:

April 11, 1874.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123¾	123⅝	123⅝	123¾	123⅝	123⅝
S. 6's, 1881, reg.	121	121				
0's, 1862	119⅝					
0's, 1864	119⅝					
0's, 1865	119	119	119⅛			
0's, 1865, new	119	119				
0's, 1867	119⅝	119⅝				
0's, 1868	120¾	119⅝				
40's	104⅝	104⅝				
50's, coupon	104⅝	104⅝				
rrency 6's	116⅝	116⅝				
w 5 per cents	103½	103½				
antic & Pacific pref	77¾	77¾	77	77	77	77
anama Union 7's	77¾	77¾				
nama					110½	
ific Mail	47¾	47⅝	47	47	46⅝	46⅝
Express	98½	98	98	98	98	
ells-Fargo Express	78	79	78	77	77	77
erican Express				62		62
ited States Ex.				70½		
w York Central	98⅝	99	99⅛	99	98⅝	98⅝
ie	35¾	36¼	36	36	35	35
ichigan Central				83		80
ichigan Southern	77⅞		78	78⅛	78	75
inois Central						
eveland & Pitts'gh				89¾	89¾	89¾
icago & Northw'n	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53	53
Do. preferred	70¾	70			70¾	70
ock Island	100¼		100¼	100¾	100¾	101
Paul	41¾		41¾	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Do. preferred	79¾	79¼			79¼	79½
anibal & St. Joe	44⅝	44¾	44¾		44⅝	44⅝
anibal & St. Joe pref	82	82			81½	82
ton	36¾			36		
ton & Providence	129¾	129¼	129¼		129½	129½
ton & Albany	103				103	
C. & I. Central	31⅝				31¾	31⅞
arien	128		128		127	
rre Haute	27					
nnessee State bonds	51		51¼			
o. new	76		76			
uth Carolina, July	69		69			
issouri 6's	101¾					

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

nnsylvania Railroad Company	52
nnsylvania scrip	92⅞
nding	23⅝
ntral Transportation Company	29
l Creek	14½
mpire Transportation Company	92
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's	68½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1874.

REMARKS—Owing to the stormy state of the eather, and its being the close of the week, ade ruled duller than usual. During the week a number of retail dealers from the coun- y put in an appearance, and made purchases ith which to replenish their well-nigh ex- austed stocks; and should the weather prove vorable the number will largely increase during the coming week. Owing to the unset- led condition of monetary affairs retail deal- rs are chary about purchasing too much, or eeping too much stock on hand. Hence they ave pretty well cleaned out their shelves, nd must necessity replenish them.

The grain trade did not show the activity at he close of the week as in the early part of the eek. Perhaps the inclemency of the day had ome effect. The receipts continue light, but eemingly not more so than the demand.

We are not advised of any changes in the rices of flour, either for city mills or western rands. The market, however, shows a good egree of firmness, holders seemingly not anx- ous to sell unless at full quotations.

In the grocery line there is an active trade rojected, particularly for coffee, green and oasted, sugar, molasses, syrups, &c. There ave been no changes in prices, not even in oasted coffee, the tendency of which is to- ards lower figures—at least some people hold o that opinion.

Bacon and provisions continue in fair de- and. The stocks on hand are of the very hoicest, and are being sold at the lowest ossible rates. If we were permitted to "guess" e would predict that prices will advance a nade one of these days.

There is a fair trade doing in the produce and ommission line. Indeed it is sometimes a ystery to us how some of the Liberty street rokers manage to handle the amount of oods consigned to them. But they do it romptly.

The days for apples which ripened in the ear 1873 are nearly numbered, and it will be ut a few weeks ere the new crop of 1874 will ut in an appearance. Prime eating and cook- ng apples find ready sale at full quotations. he stock is light, and daily becoming more so.

The supply of choice tub butter is about qual to the demand, but as yet there is little r no change in prices, 38c and 40c @ lb being he wholesale, and 50c and 55c the retail rates- ut as long as the ground is covered with snow nd nature won't grow up, nor will butter come own.

Strictly fresh eggs are in good demand, and although the receipts are large, prices remain unchanged. Commission men inform us that hey are just now handling large quantities of eggs.

Prime peachblows and other choice varieties of potatoes are getting scarce. This being the ase, those who have a stock on hand are in- lined to advance the prices.

The seed market is reported fairly active, his, however, is not an unusual occurrence at his season of the year.

The rivers continue in excellent order for teamboat navigation, and steamers are ar- iving at and departing from our wharves aily.

Below we give the receipts of the principal rticles of produce for the past twenty-four ours:

lour, bbls	310	Apples, bbls	275							
orn, sacks	1,720	Wheat, sacks	850							
arley, sacks	1,190	Oats, sacks	2,157							
utter, pkgs	1,000	Potatoes, bush	250							

The following table shows the receipts of he leading articles of produce received by rail nd river during the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1874:

Flour.	Apples.	Onions.	Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Hay.	Oats.	Dressed Hogs.	Live Hogs.	Potatoes.
902	190	64	4,770	770	1,062	221	1,491	18	141	449	
695	147	20	880	270	1,924	151	1,638	37	109	339	
1,597	337	84	5,650	1,040	2,986	372	3,129	55	250	788	
666	128	22	70	172	1,261	38	50	50			
931	145	30	1,200	70	1,331	28					
850	75	25	2,000		1,000	30					
5,741	1,022	245	14,570	2,322	9,564	840	4,708	160	500	1,576	
1,700	518	200	9,800	2,360	2,967	1,964	177	625	1,652		

Below we give the wholesale prices unless special mention is made to the contrary:

Apples—Choice eating and cooking varieties command $3 50@3 50 per bbl; inferior at lower figures.

Apple Butter—Sales at 75c per gallon; fair to good 60c.

Ashes—Soda, refined, 5c; soda, common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

Alum—$3 00@3 25 per 100 lbs.

Almonds—Ivica, 17c; Languedoc, 18c; Tarragona, 18c; shelled, 30c.

Bacon—Sugar cured hams, per pound, 12½c; canvassed do 13c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do 9½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 12c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 13½c; beef tongues, $7 00 ₰ doz; bacon shoulders, ₰ lb, 8c; bacon rib sides, 9½c; bacon short rib sides, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; mess pork, $17 50 ₰ bbl; prime leaf lard in tierces, 10½c ₰ lb; refined lard for summer use, in tierces, 10½c; do half-bbls, 11c; do buckets, 11¾c; do 5-lb pails, 12½c; do 3-lb pails, 12¾c; do 5-lb pails, 13¼c; ham wrapper, 1c.

Beans—There is a continued active demand: prime white navy $2 ₰ @2 30 ₰ bush; fair to good $2 00@2 20 ₰ bush.

Borax—Sales are reported at 20@24c ₰ lb.

Brooms—No change in prices. No. 2, $2 ₰ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₰ doz; No. 4, $2 ₰ doz; No. 5, $2 25 ₰ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₰ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c ₰ dozen additional.

Barrel Bungs—Per gross. We are reported sales as follows: ¾ cans ₰ 60 per dozen; ⅝ do ₰ 60; 1 cans ₰ 75; 1¼ cans ₰ 90; 1½ cans $1 00; 1¾ cans, boxes, $4 00.

Carbon Oil—Prices appear to be stationary. We quote from store at 14½@15c f. o. b. cars at works 12½c per gallon.

Cotton Goods—Penn Mill —, No. 1, 44 sheeting at 7c; Nanakook 10¼c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9¼c; Penn Mill 2 two-inch 8c; white cotton chain 35c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

Canned Goods—3 lbs tomatoes, per doz., $2 25; 3 lbs peaches, $2 25; 2 lbs peaches, $2 40; 6 lbs pie peaches, $2 25; Winslow corn, $2 75; Yarmouth corn, $2 75; Baltimore corn, $2 00.

Cheese—Stocks continue light and prices unchanged. New York Factory, in jobbing lots, 13¼@13½ ₰ lb; Ohio Sweitzer 15@15c ₰ lb.

Country Bacon—The stock on hand is extremely light and prices firm. We quote hams at 9½@10½c ₰ lb; clear sides 8@9½c ribbed sides, 10@10½c; shoulders 6½@7c.

Cranberries—Choice berries at $15@17 ₰ barrel.

Concentrated Lye—Sales of four dozen packages at $7 50@8 00.

Crackers—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 8c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 9½c; water crackers 7½c ₰ lb.

Cement—Illsville hydraulic cement 2@2 25 ₰ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement 2@2 25 ₰ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 25@2 00.

Dried Fruit—Stocks light and prices firm. We quote apples at 9@11c ₰ lb; mixed peaches, halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 14@ 16c; blackberries, 10@12c ₰ lb.

Eggs—The market continues to rule firm, and there is a continued good demand for strictly fresh eggs at 14@16c per dozen, the latter an outside figure.

Fish—We have not the slightest change to note in prices. Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $22; No. 1 mess, do, $21; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel as heli at $16 per bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. George's codfish $8 00@8 50 ₰ bbl; medium do $6 00. Reuters 1½ boxes 8c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@9 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₰ box; No. 1, 35c ₰ box.

Feathers—No. 1, 75@80c; No. 2, 70@72c ₰ lb.

Flour—As remarked above the market is firm and prices unchanged both for home and Western brands. The arrivals are quite free. The following are the ruling rates of the market: St. Louis $6 00@6 25 ₰ bbl; red winter wheat $8 00; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 50@5 60 ₰ bbl.

Groceries—We are reported a fair local and outside demand. Indeed, this particular branch of trade seems determined to recuperate despite the obstacles that have stood and still stand in the way. The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

Roasted Coffees—Roasted coffee, 3 papers, 27c; Roasted Rio coffee, 26c; Roasted Java coffee, 31c; Table 40c.

Green Coffees—Choice or fancy ₰ lb, 29@30c; strictly prime ₰ lb, 26@28c; strictly good ₰ lb, 24@26c; Fair ₰ lb, 22@23c; Java ₰ lb, 36@37c.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 10c; Standard R, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11½c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra C, 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₰ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 20; Imperial 50c@$1 ₰ lb; Japan 35c@$1 ₰ lb; Oolong 50c@$1 ₰ lb; fancy do, Souchong 50c@$1 ₰ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice do, and sarco; off or prime 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; low grades 45@60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Grain—The market was somewhat shaded to-day owing in some degree to the inclement state of the weather. The receipts continue light and prices unchanged. Following are the rulings of the market: Wheat —white $1 00@1 05; red winter $1 50@1 55. Corn—ear, 36c; shelled, 36c. Corn meal, in bulk, 75c, in sacks, 77@78; shelled, in elevator, 75c. Rye 85c@$1 00 ₰ bushel. Barley—prices nominal, and not quotable.

Hops—1873's 40@45c ₰ lb; 1872's at 25@30c.

Hay—Baled, wharf and track, $18@20; wagon $25@26.

Honey—Clover 40c ₰ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c.

Hominy—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₰ bbl.

Lard Oil—No. 1 at 80@82c ₰ gallon; No. 2, 60 @65c.

Maple Molasses and Sugar—Gallon jugs $1 30@1 35; sugar, in grain, 6@7½c ₰ lb.

Mill Feed—Bran $1 10@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

Onions—Sales silver skins at $4 00@5 50 ₰ bbl; top sets $5 00@6 00 ₰ bush.

Poultry—Sales of dressed turkeys at 16@17c ₰ lb; chickens 13@14c; ducks 14@15c.

Peas—Sales at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bush.

Peanuts—Prime parchbloms, at $1 20@1 25 ₰ bush in a jobbing way.

Pickles—Medium bbls of 1,200, $11 00; do half bbls of 600, $6 00.

Rising Sun Stove Polish—Sales made at $6 00 ₰ gross.

Rags—Cotton at 3c ₰ lb and woolen at 2½c.

Sabbath—Cases of 6dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

Sweet Potatoes—Choice Jersey sweets at 6½ @7 75 ₰ bbl.

Seeds—Clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $4 00@5 00 per bush; flaxseed $2 25@2 30; orchard grass $3; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

Salt—Car lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

Tennessee—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

Tallow—Sales at 6½@7c ₰ lb. Demand good.

Whisky—We quote at 96c@$1 00 per gallon.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 10.—American Pig—We cannot report any improvement in the demand for iron, and the price is, if anything, weaker. A few of the strictly favorite Lehigh brands could not, perhaps, be bought from the companies for less than $35; but concessions have been made on brands not so well known. The dullness seems about equal to the lessened production, so that there is no accumulation of stocks on furnace banks. Should many furnaces blow in, however, as is now talked of, there seems a likelihood of lower prices, which will be particularly welcomed by the foundrymen, who for many months have been working without profit. Gray forge is scarce, and prime lands sell at relatively high prices. We note a sale of 200 tons Allentown gray forge, at $29 at works. Also 200 tons Scranton, Lehigh county, at $30 at Hoboken. The quotations are as follows: No. 1 foundry, $35@36; No. 2 foundry, $32@33; Gray forge, $28@31.

Scotch Pig—The market remains without change. No large transactions have taken place, business being confined to the supplying of small orders for the immediate requirements of consumers, who are using much less than usual. Our cable reports, it will be seen, continue to show a reduction of prices. The first cable report was dated February 4th, 1874, and a comparison of the prices quoted at that date and to-day will be interesting. The following are makers' prices:

	Feb. 4.	April 8.
Coltness, No. 1	88s	114s 6d
Gartsherrie, No. 1	86s	112s
Glengarnock, No. 1	88s	111s
Eglinton, No. 1	86s	109s

The labor troubles in the Scotch iron district have been so serious that only 34 furnaces of the total number in Scotland, against more than 120 a year ago. Interesting particulars of the numerous strikes which have taken place in Great Britain will be found in our English letter. Prices here are not very regular. We quote: Eglinton, $36@37; Coltness, $40@41; Glengarnock, $38@39.—*Iron Age.*

BALTIMORE.

April 11.—The market for pig is very dull, and we have no sales reported. We quote scotch at $40 per ton from yard, and American anthracite at $33 for No. 1; $31 for No. 2, and $29 for No. 3.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 11.—Pig remains dull. Sales, in a small way, at $35 for No. 1 Foundry, and $33 for No. 2.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are without much demand, but prices are steady. Sales at 3.2-10c per lb.

Scotch Pig—Is nominal, and will not bring over $37 00@37 50 for Eglinton and Glengarnock. Nails—Sell as wanted at $5 per keg.

Old metals are unchanged. We quote:

Brass, light.....6½c Copper, heavy.....6½c
Brass, heavy.....6½c Zinc.....6½c
Copper, light.....7½@8c Lead.....6½c
Anchors.....9c Chains.....6½c

—*Price Current.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

(Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.)

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1874.

Scotch Pig—This market is active, with a large demand and a considerable amount of business. Prices are weaker. The following are makers' prices:

Coltness, No. 1	88s
Gartsherrie, No. 1	86s
Glengarnock, No. 1	88s
Eglinton, No. 1	86s

Manufactured Iron—The market is dull, with small demand and little business. Prices are weak. We quote: Best Staffordshire bars, £11 ₰ ton.

Rails—Prices are weaker. The market is very dull, with little demand. We quote: Welsh, £7@9 10s.

Note.—Our dispatch last week was sent as usual, and our failure to receive it was due to an error in the address, made by the telegraph company in its transmission.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 11.—There is very little movement but prices are without material change. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia —XX and above, at 56@57½c; X, 55@56c; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 43@50c. New York Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 50@52½c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 45@50c; combing, washed, 62½@65c; combing, unwashed, 42½@43c; Canada, combing, 62@65c; fine, unwashed, 35@ 38c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 33@38c; tub washed, 54@57½c; Colorado, washed, 52@56c; Colorado, unwashed, 42@43c; extra and merino, 50@52c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 45@50c; Texas, fine unwashed, 38@39c; Texas, coarse, 32@35c; California, fine and medium, 39@43c; California, coarse, 35@38c.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

April 8.—The market has been quite active for fall California and pulled during the past three days, and, with a light stock of the former, prices are much firmer, and perhaps quoted higher for average lots. For other descriptions the market is dull, and prices may be called weak. Dealers have become thoroughly reconciled to the situation, and they do not anticipate an active trade until manufactured goods commence to look up, and the prospects for a early improvement in that line must be said are not very encouraging. The sales consist of fine delaine wool at 36@37½c; 18 bales damaged carpet at 14½@17c; 21,000 lbs Western Texas at 23@30c; 5,000 lbs Oregon at 32c; 5,000 lbs washed fleece at 56c; 165 bags super pulled at 49@48c; 176,000 lbs fall California at 24@28c; 97,000 lbs hurry do at 16½@23c; 15,500 lbs spring do at 31c.—*Commercial List.*

Philadelphia Hop Market.

April 11.—Hops are quiet, buyers operating only for immediate consumption. We quote:

Americans, new, good to choice	30@35c
Americans, new, low to fair	15@25c
Americans, old and yearlings	8@20c
Bavarians	25@35c
English	30@40c
California	25@40c

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Wheat quiet at $1 45@1 55. Corn better at 74a75c. Oats firm 31@33c. Petroleum unchanged.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 13, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.	
Monday, April 6	2,089	....	1,287
Tuesday, April 7	57,961	....	....
Wednesday, April 8	8,073	....	....
Thursday, April 9	3,483	912	....
Friday, April 10	1,769	....	2,899
Saturday, April 11	1,651	....	....
Total for week	70,618	912	4,187
Since January 1	400,304	25,339	80,743
To April 4, 1874	479,922	26,251	84,930
Same time 1873	488,415	12,782	158,703
Same time 1872	240,614	14,678	125,021
Same time 1871	219,208	24,479	106,514
Same time 1870	240,443	31,976	82,116
Same time 1869	211,199	19,018	72,192
Same time 1868	294,578	10,713	48,805

BUSINESS.

The oil market during the week has presented little that is new or important. Prices in the oil regions would decline one day and advance the next taken as a whole. The market was in a very unsettled condition, prices anything but satisfactory. In another part of this report will be found the latest prices that were current in the oil regions. The week's receipts of crude was large as will be perceived. The exports of refined oil East for the past three months show a falling off as compared with the same time last year; by the Valley Road amounts to 73,813 barrels, whilst the increase by the Pennsylvania Road amounts to 13,469 barrels.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	14,412	70,618

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past ten years, from January 1st to

April 11th, 1874	479,922
Same time 1873	488,415
Same time 1872	240,614
Same time 1871	219,208
Same time 1870	240,443
Same time 1869	211,199
Same time 1868	294,578
Same time 1867	374,625
Same time 1866	266,268
Same time 1865	67,264

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	872	912
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,065	4,187
Total	2,937	5,099

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five months from January 1st to April 11:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R. R.	31,976	24,479	14,678	12,782	26,251
A. V. R. R.	82,116	106,514	125,021	158,703	84,930
Total	114,092	130,993	139,699	171,485	111,181

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market on Saturday was a quiet one. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The following sales are reported at

PARKER'S:

2,000 bbls, Union and United.....$1 82½@1 87½
3,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....1 85
7,000 bbls, for shipment.....1 75@1 75

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales delivered at C. & P. R. R. station $1 57 per bbl; at wells $1 16.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The nominal rates at the works are 19½c ₰ gallon, by the car load.

Philadelphia—Refined very light; spot and April 15½c; May 15¾a16c; June 16a16½c.

New York—Spot 15¼c; April 15¾c; May 15½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet. We quote city make $1 70; country $1 55.

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. In upper road the market closed last at $1 94@1 95. The market at Parker's was $1 87½ for Union pipe and $1 92½ for United pipe. The Bonne regular market was 85c in bulk and 13c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 90
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 92½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 95
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 85½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 85½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United at wells.....1 85
2,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment.....1 75
5,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment 1 72½

TIDIOUTA, April 11.—Market weak at $1 90a1 92½ at wells.

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—Market very quiet at about $1 92½@1 95; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing; quoted at $1 85@1 90.

OIL CITY, April 11.—Market weaker at $1 90a1 95.

ROUSSVILLE, April 11.—Market quiet and nothing offering. Can't quote.

PARKER'S, April 11.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; Union pipe nominally at $1 90; United pipe $1 82½@1 85; other lines $1 80.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Market quiet and steady; S. W. 15¾c; crude 11½c; cases 20c; sales none; futures: May 15¾a16c; June 16a16½c.

NEW YORK, April 11, closing Bid.—Oil is in weak demand and offerings very light. Crude in bulk 7½c. Refined 15¾a15½c; May 15¾a15½c; June 15¾a15½c; July 15¾a15½c; August 15¾a15½c; May 15¾a15½c; November 15¾a15½c; December 15¾a15½c. Naphtha nominally 9¼c. Philadelphia still at 15¾a15½c. Sales 5,000 bbls, vessels ready by 25th, 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L. H. Young	Citizens O. W.	479
Fisher Bros.	Empire O. W.	148
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	81
Owner	Petrolia O. W.	80
Owner	Liona O. W.	80
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	160
Owner	American O. W.	167
McKelvey	Hutchinson O. W.	834
J. H. Fe. W. & C. R. R.	Cosmos O. W.	80
McKelvey	Cosmos O. W.	704
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	634
Bushnell	Model O. W.	306
Owner	Fairview O. W.	308
Stevenson	Central O. W.	612

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens O. W.	479	Hutchinson O. W.	834
Empire O. W.	148	Cosmos O. W.	784
Standard O. W.	81	Vesta O. W.	634
Petrolia O. W.	80	Model O. W.	306
Liona O. W.	80	Fairview O. W.	308
Brilliant O. W.	160	Central O. W.	612
American O. W.	167		
Total	6,101		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Is dull and steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 28¼a1 29; No. 2 $1 22a1 23¾; spot or seller April $1 25 seller May, $1 29¾ seller June; No. 3 do rejected $1 10¾a1 11½; Corn steady, with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 62c spot and seller April, 65¼c seller May, 66½c seller June; new 60@60½c; rejected—new 52c. Oats steady, with moderate demand; No. 2, 43c; regular, 40¾a41c; rejected, 37¼a42½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 92a92½c fresh. Barley—demand active and prices influenced by No. 1, $1 02a1 06.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with moderate demand at a slight decline at $15 60a15 80 cash or seller May. Lard steady with moderate demand, at 9½a9½c seller May. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; loose, short clear 8¾c; loose, short rib middles 7¾c, loose, seller May.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 93½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton quiet and steady at 17¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand; superfine Western and State $5 50@6 35; white wheat extra $6 90@7 35; extra O. $5 35@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@11 00. Wheat closed quiet; No. 2 spring $1 06. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 09. No. 1 $1 06; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 02a1 03. Rye scarce and firm at $1 02a1 04. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; new Western mixed 59a58c; white 57a59c; yellow 58@59c. Oats advanced; No. 1 Western 62@64c; white 65a66c afloat, 64c in store. Hops heavy at 18a22c. Hay 95ca$1 00. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Sugar firm at 9¾a9¾c. Turpentine quiet at 40¾c. Eggs quiet at 13@13c. Pork quiet and firm at 40¾c. Eggs quiet at 13@13c. Pork quiet and firm at 40¾c. Lard quiet and firm at 9¾c. Tallow quiet at 6¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 46; amber Michigan $1 48¾; seller May $1 51¾; seller June $1 56; No. 2 red $1 47¾. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 62¾c, seller May 63¾c; no grade 60¾c; damaged 55c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 38¾c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 11.—Wool continued comparatively quiet until near close of the week, when a number of buyers made their appearance, and transactions during the past three days have been quite large. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces still range 50a55c for choice extra and double extra, one lot of 3-blood at 56c; quarter at 52½c. Combing and delaine in demand and firm; sales of domestic being readily made at full prices. Pulled wool of best grades has attracted considerable attention, the sales reaching nearly 400,000 lbs; low grades still neglected. Sales of the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, extra and choice, at 50a52½c; Michigan, 50a53c; Western, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, 44a55c; combing and delaine, 57a62c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 32½a45c; sorts, 38a43c; scoured, 53½a$1 10; tub, 52c; coarse locks, 37½c; super extra and extra pulled, 45a57½c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Demand active; prices stronger and some kinds 5c dearer. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary, and low middling to strict low middling 15¾a16c; good middling to strict middling 16¾a17c; good middling 17¾c.

MOBILE, April 11.—Market firm with light offerings. Middling 16c.

SAVANNAH, April 11.—Market steady with fair demand. Good ordinary 14½c; middling 16¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Market firm. Middling 16¾c; low middling 15¾a15¾c; good ordinary 14¾a15c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Cotton firm at 16¾c. Flour, outs and rye dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 30a1 37. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 54a57c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; spring at 50a53c; fall at $1 30@1 35. Pork quiet at $17 00 asked. Lard quiet; steam 8½c; kettle 9¾a10c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon dull, unsettled and steady at 7¾a9¾@9½c. Whisky—demand active and prices advanced at 94c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—There was rather more animation in the staple cotton productions, prints, fancy shirtings, and percales, but woolen goods ruled quiet and irregular. The market for cotton goods steady and prices without quotable change, but forty-yard brown cottons are decidedly firm at present rates. Printed shirtings in brisk demand. The *Daily Bulletin* says "there is considerable doing, and sell certain grades of fancy cassimeres." Foreign goods generally quiet.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts 229. Market quiet and weak, but not quotably lower; range $5 00a5 50 for common to extra. Shipments 1,700.

Hogs—Receipts 7,000. Market for good grades active and firm; common dull and weak; $5 25@6 00 for light to choice. Shipments 10,000.

Sheep—Receipts 244. Market steady and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 15¾a15c. Flour quiet at $6 25a7 50. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 40. Corn steady at 77½c. Oats quiet at 62a67½c. Provisions steady with moderate demand. Lard 16½c. Bulk sho

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

April 12, 1874.

	Cents
Bourdman, Rev. Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Geraghty, Michael, New York	1
Hobl, G. M., Palmyria, Mo.	3
Miserliun, C., Dubuque, Iowa	3
Mead, H. W., Winona, Minn.	3
Mcconberger, Mrs. Lena, Philadelphia	3

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Alarm of Fire.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from East Liberty, all on account of the burning of soot in a chimney. One of the horses of the Lawrence Engine Company No. 6, while descending the hill overlooking East Liberty, fell and was severely injured. The fire department has been unfortunate lately with horses.

Grocery Business For Sale.

Attention is directed to the advertisement, under the head of for sale, of the good will and stock of a prosperous Grocery and Provision Store, together with a Lease of three years of building occupied, situated in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio. Youngstown is a growing city of at least 15,000 inhabitants—will be 20,000 within two year. Here is a good chance for an enterprising business man.

Annual Meeting at Homœopathic Hospital.

The eighth annual meeting of the contributors of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary will be held at the hospital, on Tuesday, April 14, at three o'clock P. M. Brief addresses will be made, the annual reports presented, and business of importance offered for consideration. Eight trustees will be elected to serve for three years, and officers will be chosen for the ensuing year.

Trial of the New Ladder Truck.

Mr. Skinner, inventor of the Skinner hook and ladder truck, just purchased by the Board of Fire Commissioners, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and it is expected that a trial of the patent will be made to-morrow morning. These ladders are run up, and are held by wire ropes, not resting on a post upon the house. They are intended for high buildings, as they extend to a distance of eighty-five feet.

A Cutting Affray.

An Irishman named John Muldoon and Frank Woolson, colored, last evening proceeded to settle a dispute with the fists, on the Monongahela wharf, near the foot of Wood street. The negro was rather too much for Muldoon, and a companion, Matthew Gleason, rushed to his rescue. This aggravated Benjamin Leonard, Woolson's companion, and he backed Gleason with a knife, cutting him in the back. Fortunately, officers appeared at this stage of the fight, and marched the whole party to the lock-up. Gleason's cut is not serious.

Removal of an Insane Convict.

On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Warden Wright applied for the removal of William C. Armstrong from the penitentiary to Dixmont. Armstrong was convicted in 1869 of committing a burglary on Penn street, and was sentenced six years to the penitentiary. By the commutation system his sentence is to shortly expire. Armstrong became deranged shortly after his incarceration, and has been violently insane ever since. As his term expires in a few days, and as he is dangerous to be at large, the writ of habeas corpus he took out was dismissed by Judge Collier, on motion of the District Attorney, and the writ of lunacy issued.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Caroline Ahlborn, who was found dead in bed on Saturday morning at the home of Mr. John Franks, a farmer of Plum township. The deceased and a woman said to be her sister, both demented women, had been roaming about that region for several days for the past six weeks, depending upon the farmers for subsistence, and on Friday night happened at Mr. Frank's house. They were hospitably received and shown to bed, both apparently in good health, and when the deceased was found dead in the morning, it was at first thought that she had come to her death by foul means. The evidence adduced at the inquest, however, showed that though angry words passed between the two crazy women, they were both perfectly harmless in their dispositions, and that death was evidently of "death from exposure." The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and was said to have been demented over the death of her husband, which occurred about twelve or fourteen years ago.

Illegal Liquor Selling in the Thirty-seventh Ward.

On Saturday, a hearing was had before Alderman Davison, of the Thirty-seventh ward, in the case of Michael Williams, charged with selling liquor in Wilkinsburg, in violation of the prohibitory law of Wilkinsburg township. Mrs. Dark, the President of the local temperance organization, made the information. A number of witnesses had been subpœned, but failed to put in an appearance. The hearing was proceeded with, and Lydia Shaw testified that he had on several occasions bought, paid for and drank liquor at the establishment. He asserted that Williams called "old rye," and mentioned the 18th of March last, particularly, as one of the dates upon which he had obtained liquor at the defendant's house. Mrs. Creelman testified that she had never seen Williams selling liquor in person, but she had seen her husband come out of the defendant's house under the influence of intoxicants. She had notified defendant not to sell her husband, the written notice having been signed by Alderman Davison. Alderman Davison stated that he had been offered fifty dollars to settle the case, so that it would not go to Court. In order to hear evidence on other witnesses, the case was held over until Saturday next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Thomas Grattan Riggs, the Irish comedian, closed an unremunerative engagement at the Opera House on Saturday evening. He deserved better treatment than he received, but the opposition was too much for him.

To-night, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, recommended by the New York press as one of the most painstaking and meritorious comedians of the age, will make his first appearance in this city in Dion Boucicault's drama, "The Long Strike." Mr. Stoddart will be supported by the company from Wallack's Theatre, New York, which numbers among its members Miss Ione Burke, Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Jennie Weaver, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Messrs. Nichols, Mackay, Hurlock and others. The leading member of the company, the New York *Times* says: "J. H. Stoddart as Jabez Balfour has caused so many peals of hearty laughter, and has on that score alone a claim on the public who have enjoyed it, beyond this. Mr. Stoddart has deserts as one of the most studious and careful artists we have ever had among us. His quaintness, associated in a rare way with rich humor, his keen vitality and manifest sense of humanity combine in him a high strong power of discriminative characterization are qualities of excellence."

Library Hall.

At Library Hall, this evening, those princes and princesses of Fun, the brothers and sisters Vokes, will begin a series of their inimitable entertainments, which won for them so much popular favor in Pittsburgh last spring on such a visit. During the week they will perform a number of their best pieces, including "Belles of the Kitchen" and "Man in the Bell Place," etc. It is safe to say that the Vokes will lose none of the popularity won by their former efforts on our stage. The acting of each is marked by a potent individuality, but the youngest of the sisters, Miss Rosina, may be described as an absolutely faultless type of the merry, mischievous, irrepressible romp.

The dramatic company from Ford's Theater, Baltimore, will appear each evening in a short comedy, which will add interest to the performance. The bill for this evening consists of the comedy of "Trying to Go," by the Baltimore company, and the "Belles of the Kitchen," by the Vokes family. Seats are now on sale at Hale's music store, No. 85 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

At this theater, Bullock's Royal Marionettes will be exhibited for the first time to-night. This entertainment has proved highly successful in New York and Philadelphia, remaining several weeks in each city, and drawing crowded houses every night. Although but a "puppet show," it interests old as well as young. The figures, which are full life size, appear in a minstrel scene, a burlesque pantomime with a grand transformation scene, &c., &c. The dolls are dressed in elegant costumes, and surrounded by beautiful scenery and properties. It requires twenty people to manipulate the figures properly. The little people should have a chance to see this great show, as it is unique.

Seats may be secured at the box-office of the Academy during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The greater the competition they encounter the greater efforts do Messrs. Gardner & Trimble make to secure such attractions as will command the public support. Their last stroke of enterprise has been to secure, for a short season, the services of the wonderful Jackley family, numbering eleven persons, and who have won the reputation of being the best gymnasts in their native country, Russia.

For this single feature in the management have to pay $600 in gold. The charming vocalist, Miss Jennie Leslie, has also been secured, while Wilson, Johnson, Jake Budd, Harry Fox, Harry Kernell, Miss Annie Rochefort, Lucy Clifton, Master J. Kenny, W. Williams, G. W. Herman and others of the old company go to make up a wonderfully strong organization. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

To-night Harry Martin's new Variety Theater, on Fourth avenue, will be thrown open to the public. A company numbering thirty-two persons has been engaged for the occasion, and will appear every night during the week. We append a list of the leading favorites: Miss Cushman, Grace Harris, Julia Bennet, Grs. Peters, Mlle. Annette, Maud Hastings, Kitt Hamilton, Adaline Nixon, Fannie Wells, Lizzie Warner, Emma Hallies, Walter Bray, Harry Monroe, Mons. Josephine and Harry Gardner, Johnny Shay, Mel. Kurtz, Jimmy Mack, the Austin brothers, Valentine Love, Fred. Robinson, Edward Jones, Rolla Holman, Charles Morrison, Frank steel, Charles Harrington. Miss Nellie Maxwell, Lizzie Montgomery, Florence and Blanche Arthurs, Sarah French. Mr. Valentine Love will act as stage manager, and Prof. David Schiff will lead the orchestra. Look out for a series of jammed houses.

Orphans' Fair at City Hall.

The fair for the benefit of the orphans will be continued at City Hall each evening of the present week. No pleasanter way to spend an evening, and no better investment of a little money than at the fancy stands, could be devised. There is a promenade each evening—music by the Mozart band, figures by Col. Christy.

The Guenther Concert.

The sale of seats for Professor Guenther's grand concert, to be given at Library Hall on Monday evening, 20th inst., will begin this morning at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street. It should be remembered that Prof. Guenther will play a piece of his own composition on the occasion, being "Old Folks at Home," with variations for flute.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Hearing Ended—Arguments of Counsel—Decision Reserved.

As per adjournment on Friday, the conspiracy case, in which John Ross, Robert J. Grier and Robert Dickson are defendants, was again taken up on Saturday afternoon before Alderman McMasters. Robert B. Carnahan, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and John H. Hampton and Thomas M. Marshall, Esqs., for Messrs. Ross and Dickson.

The examination of Mr. Dickson, defendant, as offered by the counsel for the defense, was declined by Mr. Carnahan.

The arguments of counsel were then proceeded with.

A DISCHARGE ASKED FOR.

Mr. Marshall opened for the defense, claiming that there wasn't the slightest tissue of evidence to show that the defendants here, Mr. Dickson and Mr. Ross, had been joined in any conspiracy. The whole wrong committed was by Grier. Mr. Dickson knew no more of what Grier was doing than the remainder of the Directors of this bank. If the magistrate holds that there was a conspiracy, he must also hold every Director of that bank who had cognizance of the putting up of these bonds. It is urged that the bank should have known where Grier got those bonds. It should have been done so in ordinary times, but here the bank was justified to a certain extent in taking desperate measures to save itself in the midst of a terrible panic. All the evidence showed that Mr. Dickson didn't know where Grier got these bonds. When he asked Grier where he got them the cashier sharply answered him that it was none of his business.

THE PROSECUTION'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hampton followed, and called particular attention to the notable absence of the prosecutor, Dressler, who makes the information "upon information received." The speaker thought it a dangerous precedent to follow any one man to cause the arrest of persons at his will and then leave it there. As to the facts of this case, though, Is there any evidence to show any conspiracy here to rob the city of Pittsburgh of $244,000, as charged? In all criminal offenses it is supposed there is some motive for the crime. A man, when he breaks into a dwelling, has some motive.

NO MOTIVE FOR DICKSON ET AL.

Was there any motive for such men as Robert Dickson, Thos. S. Blair and Frank Ardary doing what was charged here? Robert Dickson is a wealthy man. Mr. Blair and Mr. Ardary are men of large means. They had business interest at stake. Is it therefore probable that these gentleman would engage in criminal conspiracy to make little more? It was charged by the Commonwealth that the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., of which one of the defendants here is a member, had largely overdrawn their account in this bank. But the defense showed that instead of over drawing the bank owed Dickson, Stewart & Co., $1,300 when it closed. As to the bonds, there is no proof that Mr. Dickson ever saw either the water bonds or the Thirty-third street bonds. Then as to Mr. Ross. If he did act indiscreetly, there is no evidence to show that he and Grier conspired to defraud the city. Here was the banking house of a panic. Grier the cashier, knowing that the bank must go under if he don't raise money, goes to Ross, knowing that he controls him if he would, Ross, knowing the individual liability of these directors, and knowing that they were worth millions of dollars, and could return them as soon as the panic was over, gave him these bonds to save the bank, pending such.

NOT REASONABLE.

The speaker held that it was not reasonable that the directors of this bank, individually worth millions of millions of dollars, would conspire to cheat the city out of any money. They knew the fraud must be discovered, and then they would be responsible for their wicks. The community, which had heard all the facts in this case, he thought, was now ready to hear of their discharge.

MR. CARNAHAN FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Carnahan closed the argument for the prosecution, and held that it was immaterial as to the absence or presence of the person who made the information. The information received has been offered in evidence, and that relieves him. The Alderman has already decided that it is not necessary to have the prosecutor in this case here, for he stated that he would have to hold the defendants to bail under the Commonwealth's evidence unless they would bring exculpatory evidence to counteract it. In speaking for the defense, he asserts that if these defendants took these bonds away with the intention of returning them it was a conspiracy to defraud the city. Isn't it, though? A man when he forges paper, expects to have it cancelled and passed without it being discovered, but isn't that still a crime? Must you wait until the forgery is discovered to make it a crime?

THE QUESTION OF INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

You can only judge people's intentions by their acts. The counsel for the defense holds there was no conspiracy proven because there was no evidence that these defendants met together and conspired. That is not necessary. If it was it would be hard to prove any conspiracy. Suppose, Mr. Alderman, that such was one like this. It was only by a chain of circumstances that the conspiracy was proven there, and this is only that. Is it in this case? It is not necessary that the city should lose the money to make it a conspiracy on the part of the defendants. It was the intent and not the fact. Does any one say that if John Ross hypothecated Penn township, and got out the same use as her husband.

Harry Graham, aged nineteen, was sent one year to the Workhouse for the larceny of a revolver.

Henry Colhoor, whose mother was recently killed on the West Penn Railroad, was ordered to undergo thirty days' imprisonment in the Workhouse for larceny from the person.

William Mathews, jointly indicted with Colhoof, and found guilty, was sentenced to the Workhouse for ten months.

Frank Shannon, convicted of assault and battery, and recommended to mercy, was let off upon paying $20 and costs.

A colored boy named John Stanton, who had been found guilty on two charges of stealing clothing from his friends, was sent to the Workhouse nine months on each charge—a year and a half in all.

John Jones and George Simmons were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Workhouse, for larceny.

Julius Moser, convicted of false pretenses, was directed to be imprisoned in the county jail for ten months.

Frank Vogle and Michael Fisher, found guilty of larceny, were sentenced to the Workhouse for two years each, and Frank Reife, indicted jointly and convicted, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Chas. Kirsch,	John Preutting (2),
Casper Fechter,	I. K. Phillips,
Chas. Lang,	Thomas Dalley et al.,
Joseph Chiverton,	Edward Grinder,
L. De Roy,	Edward Grinder, et al.,
Julius Speyer,	James Hikins (2),
Benj. Shupp,	James McGiffin,
Ida Stair,	John Morgan.

THE SECOND AVENUE LINES.

Further Powers Asked by the Conference Committee.

The committee appointed by Councils to examine into and report a plan of adjustment of the differences between the Commissioners for the Improvement of Second avenue and the Connellsville Railroad Company, met again on Saturday and discussed the matter.

It appearing that there would be some difficulty at arriving at an amicable settlement of the differences existing between the two powers, the committee—it having been appointed only to consider and act upon the differences between the Second avenue Commission and the Connellsville Railroad—it was decided to ask further powers from Councils. The following resolution was accordingly adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee present to Councils at their next meeting, a resolution asking an extension of the powers and authority of this committee, so as to include the examination of the Second avenue Commission and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, from Cross street to the line above Nine-mile run.

The committee then adjourned.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Second Annual Report of Mr. A. Dempster.

The second annual report of the City Engineer, Mr. A. Dempster, to the City Councils, of the operations of the office during the year 1873, has been printed in pamphlet form, and contains a large amount of valuable information. The main facts have already been given to the public.

The streets completed in 1873 were 6.89 miles in length, and cost $233,905 62. The streets unfinished at the close of the year amounted to 8.81 miles in length, at an estimated cost of $253,520 64.

There were 5.57 miles of sewers built in 1873, at a cost of $255,676 94. Previous to 1873, 9.42 miles only had been built.

During the year, 18.64 miles of streets were opened, on which $303,546 29 were assessed as benefits to pay for the same. During the same time, 37.34 miles of streets were located, and 30.93 miles of streets re-located. There were also 39.30 miles of levels run during the year, and street opening plans made covering 47.86 miles in length of streets.

Since 1870, there have been 635,078 square yards of wooden pavement laid, at an aggregate cost of $1,425,391 17. The kinds of pavements used are the Nicolson, Stone, Trimble, Miller, Locust and Cedar.

The City Engineer discusses, in an intelligent manner, the subject of paving streets and making roads, and presents some excellent suggestions for consideration by Councils.

Speaking of the results of the year, Mr. Dempster says:

"The pressure upon the office to *hurry up* work in the different departments has frequently prevented the giving of that care and attention that should be allowed. There should be some time given for the preparation of work, but the rush and strain at times, makes it seem impossible to do it. There has been a greater amount of money expended through this office than ever before, and any previous year; but a glance at the comparative increase of work performed will show that the expense has not been increased in proportion to the work effected. Retrenchment has been the watch-fire of economists as rigidly enforced as what appeared to be a wise economy permitted. The labor performed always within the plain unremitting call duty of the whole force employed, to secure its accomplishment. All requirements in that direction, during the ensuing year, will be promptly carried into execution, and untiring efforts will be continued to bring the organization of the office, in its various departments, to the highest standard of efficiency attainable in which I hope to receive the assistance of the various committees in connection therewith."

Mr. Dempster for compliments his assistants. Mr. Martin, in charge of the Construction Department, and Mr. Roe, of the Survey Department—for the fidelity and efficiency with which they have discharged their respective duties.

The report gives an exceedingly satisfactory exhibit of this important branch of the city service, and is highly creditable to the Chief Engineer and his assistants.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the durability of wooden pavements, is printed in the pamphlet, and forms a valuable addition to the stock of information on that subject.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following is a list of deeds recorded yesterday in the office of R. J. Richardson county Recorder:

Christopher Magee to Richard Jones, April 6, 1874; lot Locust street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, $64,329 60 feet, $1,000.

Duncan Cornell to Jno. G. Bellman, June 26, 1870; $8,400 square land in Coultersville, South Versailles township, $1,000.

Mrs. Mary A. McGee to Clement Tetedoux, April 9, 1874; one acre land on Center avenue, with building, $5,500.

Mrs. Mary Stroup to Mr. W. H. Kennedy, Oct. 28, 1870; one acre land on Center avenue, $6,000.

Chas. Meyran to W. H. Kennedy, April 1, 1873; eight lots ground in Fourteenth ward, Atwood street, $9,500.

Joseph Keeling to Peter Seeger, April 6, 1874; lot in Baldwin township, 50x120 feet, $600.

John C. McClintock to Mary E. McClintock, February 14, 1874, two acres and 100 perches land on Penna avenue and Craig street, $1.

Lawrence Mcgee to H. H. Morrison, August 19, 1871; three lots in Eighth ward, Allegheny, $2,000.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company to John H. Martin, April 1, 1874; eight lots in Baldwin township, $1,000.

John W. Walter, Esq., Coleman et al., April 1, 1873; two lots (reserving coal underlying) in Lower St. Clair township, $1,000.

John R. Landwehr to Samuel Crawford, August 28, 1872; three lots in Nineteenth ward, Allegheny, 60x100 feet, $1,000.

Robert McGowan to E. H. Richards, February 22, 1874; lot in Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Catharine street, 40x100 feet, $750.

Samuel P. Kerr to Edward P. Kerr, August 26, 1870; lot on Federal street, Third ward, Allegheny, $1.00.

Clemens Huppert to John Sleich, April 2, 1874; lot in Allegheny City, 20 feet front on Main street, $4,500.

John G. Grant to Emily Kerr, July 20, 1872; lot on Hemlock street, Allegheny City, $1.00.

Mrs. E. F. Denny to H. Hays, Jr., February 19th, 1872; three acres and 52.100 perches land, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, $12,688.

Raymond Hofer to Anna Sadler, May 16, 1873; lot in Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 112x153 feet, Hofers plan, $800.

Agnes Foltis Billey, June 3, 1873; lot in Eleventh ward, Allegheny, Hofers plan, $800.

Richard Hughes to Mary Hughes, March 12, 1874, Penn township, 11 acres 125 perches, $1,475.

E. P. Jones et al to Wm. Warnock, June 14; lot in E. P. Jones' plan, Arch street, Pittsburgh, $600.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Meeting of the Committee—Contract for Engineer Robert's Report—Reform Proposed.

The Committee of Pittsburgh Councils on City Printing met on Saturday evening. Mr. Fox in the chair.

The bids for printing five hundred copies of Milnor Roberts' report on the water works were opened, and found to be as follows:

Hyde & Co.	$ 99 00
A. A. Anderson & Sons	98 00
Stevenson & Foster	149 00
T. R. Ewer & Co.	149 00

On motion of Mr. Elder, the contract was awarded to Messrs. Stevenson & Foster, as the lowest and best bidders.

A bill of Messrs. Stevenson & Foster for statement and printing for Mayor's Department, amounting to $1,350 61, was ordered to be paid.

While this bill was under consideration, Mr. Herr suggested that the committee had started out with the motion of retrenchment, as was proposed in the inauguration of city printing, hereafter all kinds of city printing—great or small—be let out by contract. He suggested that the city printing be divided into departments, and each city officer go in with the clerk at the end of that printing he needs, and the clerk to advertise for bids.

Chairman Fox agreed with the gentleman. For instance, had no bids been asked for printing this Milnor Roberts report, he was satisfied that it would have cost at least $150 or $175.

After some further discussion, Mr. Elder placed in suggestion in the form of a resolution, to be presented to Councils, as follows:

Resolved, That after the passage of this resolution no city printing shall be done by Councils committees, or heads of departments (except such as specified in ordinance) for less than $100, but shall be referred to the Printing Committee with power to act.

The resolution was passed unanimously, after which the Committee adjourned.

THE ORMSBY ENGINE HOUSE.

A Dispute About Its Occupancy.

It was some weeks since reported that the City Property Committee of Councils had rented the lower portion of the engine house in the Twenty-fourth ward, late Ormsby borough. The upper story was and still is under lease for a lodge room, having been let by the late borough authorities before consolidation for a term of years, gas and fuel to be furnished by the lessee. In the last mentioned upper portion of the building for three hundred dollars per year for three years, the rental, we believe, included the furnishing by the city of gas and fuel. This action of the City Property Committee has occasioned a dispute with the Board of Fire Commissioners, who claim the property as under their jurisdiction and as necessary to them.

At the time of consolidation several buildings erected for the occupancy of volunteer fire companies at public expense, fell to the city and were taken possession of by the Board of Fire Commissioners. The property in dispute was one, and the Commission, pending the need of a company in that portion of the city, placed in the lower story of the building some materials not in use, in the building, where they have ever since remained. It was lately proposed to place extra hose in the building, together with two hosemen, on account of the growing necessity in that manufacturing portion of the city for greater protection from fire. Hereupon the Committee on City Property by reason of having leasing as stated, although they, the Commission, have and still do hold possession. Should the party having the lease be able to get full possession, it will undoubtedly render it necessary for the fire department to rent a building temporarily, as before three years they will have to build a suitable house. The matter will likely come up in Councils to-day.

THE CRUSADERS.

Further Report of the Interview with Mr. Gamble.

In justice to Mr. Gamble, of the firm of Gamble & Anderson, recently visited by the crusaders, we give below a full and correct report of the interview. Mr. Gamble we know well, and can state that he is one of the most upright and reliable business men of Pittsburgh.

When the band reached the establishment Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Cormley, who were in the lead, entered the room. Mr. Gamble met the ladies near the door.

Mrs. Collins—Mr. Gamble, we have called upon you to ask you if we can hold religious exercises here.

Mr. Gamble—Madame, I do not think this is a fit place for holding exercises, nor do I think it a fit place for ladies to be.

Mrs. Gormley—But it is to these places that our fathers, brothers and sons resort.

Mr. Gamble—Yes, we judge of their fitness for ourselves.

Mrs. Gormley—I think you should allow us to hold services.

Mr. Gamble—I just wish to say this, Mrs. Gormley. I do not think it fit work for women to be neglecting their homes and going about the streets, attending such as after them.

Mrs. Collins—I don't think you can refuse to allow us to sing, just a little; I'm sure you can't.

Mr. Gamble gave way under the pleadings, and remarked: "Well, I have no objections."

Mrs. Collins—I have been uneasy to see you, Mr. Gamble, as I understood you are a member of the Third U. P. church.

Mr. Gamble—Yes, madam, I am.

Mrs. Collins—I want to talk with you on that subject. I would rather see you engaged in a more creditable business. I think you are a good man. Your kindness seems to show that, but I did not think we had anybody in our church engaged in this business.

Mr. Gamble—Do you pretend to say that any man engaged in the business as I am in the liquor business, is excluded from the United Presbyterian or Presbyterian Churches? If you do, you will leave very few behind.

Mrs. Collins—I am sorry, Mr. Gamble, that that is too much the case.

Riot in Allegheny.

On Saturday evening a serious riot occurred at the corner of Ridge and Rebecca streets, Allegheny, between a party of Orangemen and a number of Irish Catholics who are employed at one of the mills. It seems Saturday was pay day at the mill where the rioters are employed, and perhaps both parties had been drinking rather freely when the disturbance arose. A man named D. Martin was brutally beaten and had one of his eyes seriously injured. Others of the parties were more or less injured. John Douglass, Peter Murken, Jas McKee and Jas. Fleming were arrested on Saturday night. No information was made against the latter, and resolution was accordingly adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee present to Councils at their next meeting, a resolution asking an extension of the powers and authority of this committee, so as to include the examination of the Second avenue Commission and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, from Cross street to the line above Nine-mile run.

The committee then adjourned.

NEW EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

Representatives of the Allegheny County Catholic Congregations in Council.

A large number of the representatives of the various Catholic congregations of Allegheny county was held last evening in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, to devise ways and means to complete the new Episcopal residence. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the large assemblage, and a strong sentiment was manifested by all present in favor of speedily completing the work, and in favor of defraying the expenses as they are incurred.

Bishop Domenec was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press, with Messrs. James B. Dodge, George Baers and John R. Glonninger, chosen Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents:

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Theo. E. Tack, Edward Houston, Capt. E. J. Grace, Edward Kelly, Chas. E. Kinney, N. J. Digley, John McDevitt, Hon. Jas. P. Barr, Daniel O'Neill, Geo. Quigley, P. Clark, P. Carney, Thos. F. Barry, Edward B. Larkin, John Bigley, John Coyle, Thomas Conroy, J. O'Brien, William Fitzpatrick, Henry A. Freyvogle, Col. Robt. Anderson, Dr. T. L. Oldshue, Martin Connolly, P. McCullough, Jas. Cosgrave, Thos. Holmes, Richard Decker, Wm. B. McCaffery, John Duffy, Sr., A. B. Hayden, G. Pollock, John C. Reilly, A. Jackman, R. Briley, Aid. O'Donnell, John Mullen, Wm. J. Barns, John McNulty, J. C. Conroy, Aid. Gallagher, John Dorris, Patrick McQuillian, A. McCandless, James P. Quinn, Owen Corcoran, James McCaffery, M. J. McGonigle, John O'Neil, H. C. McElroy, F. Owens.

On taking the chair, the Bishop explained the object of the meeting, and followed in a few pertinent remarks, which put the audience in good humor.

COST OF THE BUILDING.

Very Rev. Father Hickey then read the following exhibit, showing the financial transactions in connection with the new house for the Bishop:

Total amount subscribed	$16,954 75
Total amount of subscriptions paid	10,731 50
Balance of subscription on books	$ 6,223 25
Total amount paid out	$26,975 64
Net proceeds of fairs	11,078 36
Paid on subscription	10,731 50
Amount due Treasurer	15,165 61
Amount due contractors	21,063 00
Total amount so far due	$36,220 61

$7,500 can only be claimed when the present contract is accepted by the Building Committee, and $5,282 50 six months after, and a similar amount of $5,282 50 twelve months after the completion of the full contract in placing the house under roof.

The total cost of placing the building under roof was:

Grading foundation	$ 3,390 02
Building foundation	7,229 85
Superstructure	45,565 00
Incidentals	2,545 75
Total	$58,040 64

EXCESS CURRENCY OFFICIAL.

Dr. George H. Keyser, after the above exhibit was read, exhorted the assemblage, in his usual eloquent manner, to contribute from their means toward the completion of the Episcopal residence. He was followed by Mr. J. Conroy, Councilman B. Rafferty, Father Kaufman (in German), Alderman O'Donnell and Father Lambing.

Each of the gentlemen named spoke to the point, and pledged, on the part of the congregations they represented, that the necessary funds would be forthcoming at the proper time.

The Bishop then arose and thanked all present for their encouragement, and said that if the plan of building the residence in Allegheny When Father Hickey felt like prosecuting an enterprise turning good deal steadily toward where Father Hickey was sitting, the very reverend gentleman was like a fish in water when he got into debt. (Laughter.) Not so with the speaker, however. He knew that there was a general stagnation in trade and business, caused by the panic and the tightness of the money market; but, said he, "in God's name, go on."

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DECORATION day will soon come.

LET the corner loafing be put a stop to.

THE crusaders renew out-door work to-day.

PAPER-HANGERS and white-washers are busy just now.

THE South Side calls for the enforcement of the sanitary laws.

THE Pittsburgh Councils will meet to-day when the usual lively time is expected.

A SIX TON roller, for use in making solid the ground on Hiland avenue for the pavement, has arrived.

KATIE PUTNAM, the actress, fainted during the performance at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, from over exertion.

"EXTRA pig's feet" is the brand on some little kegs to be seen in our provision stores. Query: Are they the feet of extra fine fed pigs? or the extra feet of pigs?

A TEMPERANCE mass meeting will be held at the Second United Presbyterian church at half past seven o'clock this evening, under the auspices of the Christian Temperance Union.

SCHARFF sent a telegram to George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Saturday evening, demanding to know whether his claim for damages would be accepted, and if not, to let him know within six days.

TWO men left a horse and buggy standing on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, last evening. John Ryan jumped into the vehicle and drove off. He was found at East Liberty and is confined in the lock-up.

THE Allegheny crusaders visited several more saloons on Saturday. Those who were treated by the proprietors and permitted to hold services, but several more protested their perfect familiarity with mill gearing and apparatus, and the requisite steam power for driving the same, and offered to put the various parts so as to get the best results from the least outlay, and to economize both fuel and labor. They would undertake to put either engines or machinery of any kind, to call at the saloon-keeper's mills, or any other mills to repair, or fit out new, will save money by employing this firm to do the work.

Ask Your Grocer

for Peruvian Stone Finish.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh. Constitutional medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Thomas J. Bishop, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: I had been for a long time afflicted with Catarrh, until it had resulted in what emphatically physicians pronounced consumption; that they have used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with the case. MWF&W

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is convenient to all the places of amusement.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder

if you relish light, sweet and wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it.

Peruvian Stone Finish

for whitening stone steps, sills, hearths, &c. For sale by all grocers.

Peruvian Stone Finish

gives the stones a natural appearance.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the fountain drinker are well met, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unrivaled workmanship, serving to please the eye. Before purchasing, please call and examine our supplies or send for circulars. We are also at present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to present that are before brought out. Also, in every article appertaining to the business, consequently a large and extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Expert manufacturers will testify that our fruit or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver plated tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drugstore, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

A. Milliken & Co.

No. 64 Smithfield street, manufacturers of furniture of all kinds, are selling off their stock in order to dispose of their stock preparatory to building.

Having Remodeled

the old stand in the Diamond, John Roth will be prepared to receive his friends on and after to-day.

It Will be Gratifying News

to many to learn that, after a thorough renovation, John Roth will again open his former stand in the Diamond, and will inaugurate the occasion by a free lunch, both to-day and on Monday, and expects to see his old friends.

John Roth

will reopen the old stand in the Diamond today and expects to see his friends on the occasion

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Roonville	6	4	Calm.	Clear.
Brownsville	10	4	.....	Clear.
Brunswick	.....	.....	S. E.	Clear.
Wheeling	37	6	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	42	3	E.	Clear.
Confluence	11	7	E.	Clear.
Parkersburg	7	0	E.	Fair.
Pomeroy	1	0	N. E.	Clear.
Gallipolis	2	0	S. E.	Fair.
Kanawha City	8	3	S. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	10	8	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville	0	8	S. E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	4	0	S. E.	Fair.
Evansville	29	4	S. E.	Fair.
Le Clair	3	6	S.	Fair.
Louisville	31	5	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	31	5	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	42	0	Calm.	Fair.
Geneva	6	0	W.	Clear.
Omaha	3	7	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	25	0	N. E.	Clear.
Cairo	20	6	E.	Fair.
St. Louis	14	7	E.	Fair.
St. Paul	1	0	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	43	10	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	5	10	S. E.	Cloudy.
Morgantown	6	1	N. W.	Clear.

GEORGE H. ROGE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., April 12, 1874.

River fifteen feet and falling. Boats passed down—Charley McDonald, Gladiator, Nick Dunn No. 3, Sharp and McDonald, Eagle, George Lysle, Enterprise, Grand Lake, Resolute, Hercules, John Hanna, Mary Davage, Maggie Smith, N. J. Bigley No. 2, Elia, Sam Parker, Mary Ann, Dove's action with regard to the crusade, a de-Jessie Brown, Diamond, Tom Reese No. 2, My Choice, J. F. Dravo, Dexter, Belle, Samuel Clark, Wheeling, Tom Dolsworth,